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PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT

PM051058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 4 June. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in the press conference.

The following statement was read at the press conference: A few days ago the U.S. Administration took an action aimed at whipping up the arms race. President Reagan announced that in the future the United States will refuse to observe the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT I] and the 1979 SALT II agreement. This means that the incumbent U.S. leadership has embarked on a unilateral renunciation of commitments under the most important documents in international law, which the USSR and the United States have observed on a reciprocal basis. The step in question is a logical culmination of Washington's policy regarding SALT II, which began with the refusal to ratify the agreement.

An attempt has essentially been made to wreck the military parity between the USSR and the United States that is the basis for strategic stability in the world and to remove the existing material restrictions on the arms race. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security.

They have been condemned worldwide. Clearly realizing that the announced course runs counter to the fundamental interests of people, including the American people, leading figures in the U.S. Administration would like to obscure as far as possible the essence and purport of what they have done. To that end they are resorting to distortion of the true state of affairs, juggling with figures, and substituting concepts. The full force of the political disinformation machine has been brought into play.

However, the White House scenario, concocted to justify the motives and the underlying cause behind the measures being taken to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process, does not stand up to comparison with the real facts.

Fact one. The United States, contrary to Washington's assertions, has in recent years done nothing aimed at promoting an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere. The present administration has not reduced or even downgraded [skorrektirovana v storonu organicheniya] a single arms program. On the contrary, in peacetime a comprehensive program has been worked out and set in motion for building powerful arms in all components of the U.S. strategic triad -- new ICBM's, new missile submarines, new bombers, and cruise missiles in all launch modalities. Essentially all the programs shelved by previous administrations for one reason or another have been reanimated. What kind of restraint can we be talking about when even World War II battleships are "demothballed" and reequipped as nuclear weapon platforms?

The United States has embarked on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the creation of space-strike arms. Now it wants to give a space dimension to the arms race. The United States has prepared for the production of new mass destruction weapons -- chemical binary weapons. Nor does the administration's stubborn reluctance to join in the existing Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attest to restraint. In no way does Washington want to eschew nuclear explosions, which are carried out in order to create new types of weapons, including space weapons.

Fact two. It is not the Soviet Union, as the White House claims, but the United States that refuses to conduct serious talks in the arms limitation and reduction sphere.

The Soviet Union has put forward an integrated program for eliminating nuclear, chemical and other types of mass destriction weapons in the world. It has submitted proposals for conventional arms and armed forces reductions. At the talks on nuclear and space arms the USSR has proposed specific measures for implementing the first phase of a nuclear disarmament program -- agreeing to radical, 50 percent reductions in the relevant nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States and eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Has the United States made any new proposals at the talks recently? No, not a single new proposal has emerged from the United States.

Fact three. U.S. representatives, including the President, try to justify the decision to drop the interim agreement and SALT II by citing "Soviet violations" of these documents. They cite the appearance in the USSR of an alleged second new type of ICBM ICBM -- the SS-25 -- and the "excessive encryption" of telemetry information during missile test launches. In this context the construction of a radar station in Krasnoyarsk is also mentioned, although, let us note in passing, this radar station has nothing to do with SALT II.

There is no substantial foundation for any of these claims. The Soviet side has demonstrated more than once, on the basis of concrete data, that the United States is deliberately distorting facts and is diverting attention from its own violations of treaties and agreements. The more it talks about Soviet "violations" the more obvious this truth becomes.

Fact four. By renouncing observance of SALT I and SALT II, the U.S. Administration would also like to gain some political capital. While giving the impression that they will "technically" observe SALT II for another few months (until MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles exceed the limit of 1,320 units as a result of the deployment of bombers with cruise missiles), the Americans are declaring that they will, you see, observe the Soviet side's behavior throughout this period and "take it into account."

It is absurd to adopt this approach in any event, and especially now. Violators of treaties do not have the right to pose as their guardian. Moreover, you must not proclaim a treaty and an agreement "dead" and, at the same time, observe the, even "technically."

Washington's current course can be summed up as follows: If some U.S. military program conflicts with the existing treaty restrictions, the agreement will be discarded. Arms get priority. While basically doing nothing to achieve new accords in the arms limination sphere, the United States is breaking the treaties and agreements that have already been achieved.

This approach will do Washington no good either from the viewpoint of strengthening U.S. security or from the viewpoint of Soviet-U.S. relations or the development of the world situation as a whole.

As the Soviet Government statment says, the United States will not manage to acquire military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will take the necessary practical steps to prevent strategic military parity from being undermined. The U.S. side should have no illusions on the score.

Answers were then to journalists' questions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM041650 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar and Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin report: "Washington Is Undermining Strategic Stability. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] "How do you assess the Washington administration's refusal to implement the SALT I and SALT II accords from the viewpoint of U.S. military interests and the policy currently followed by the White House?"

Answering this question from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, declared at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in Moscow on 4 June that neither SALT I nor SALT II have had any practical effect on U.S. military interests. They held Soviet military programs back more. In the time that has elapsed since, the United States has dismantled for replacement only 168 strategic delivery vehicles against the USSR's 540. It must be said that this refusal is of a political rather than a military nature.

It often happens in politics, said A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, who took part in the press conference, in amplification of the answer by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, that one specific episode reveals the entire essence of a political course. This is exactly what has happened now. Washington's repudiation of the SALT I and SALT II accords, despite numerous statements to the effect that the United States wishes to rid itself of the burden of nuclear weapons, displays the U.S. Administration's political unwillingness to take specific steps to ease international tension and liquidate nuclear weapons. This action revealed the U.S. course toward building up the arms race and undermining strategic stability.

A.A. Bessmertnykh specifically devoted his press conference statement to questions of strategic arms limitation: A few days ago the U.S. Administration took an action aimed at whipping up the arms race. President Reagan announced the United States will in the future refuse to observe the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT I] and the 1979 SALT II agreement. This means that the incumbent U.S. leadership has embarked on a unilateral renunciation of a commitment under a most important document in international law, which the USSR and the United States have observed on the basis of reciprocity. The step in question is a logical culmination of Washington's policy regarding SALT II, which began with the refusal to ratify it.

An attempt has essentially been made to wreck the military parity between the USSR and the United States that is the basis for strategic stability in the world and to remove the existing material restrictions on the arms race. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security.

They have been condemned worldwide. Clearly realizing that the announced course runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people, including the American people, leading figures in the U.S. Administration would like to obscure as far as possible the essence and purport of what they have done. To that end they are resorting to distortion of the true state of affairs, juggling with figures, and substituting concepts. The full force of the political disinformation machine has been brought into play.

However, the White House scenario, concocted to justify the motives behind the measures being taken to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process, does not stand up to comparison with the real facts.

Fact one. The United States, contrary to Washington's assertions, has in recent years done nothing aimed at promoting an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere. The present administration has not reduced or even downgraded [skorrektirovana v storonu orgranicheniya] a single arms program. On the contrary, in peacetime a comprehensive program has been worked out and set in motion for building powerful arms in all components of the U.S. strategic triad -- new ICBM's, new missile submarines, new bombers, and cruise missiles in all launch modalities. Essentially all the programs shelved by previous adminstrations for one reason or another have been reanimated. What kind of restraint can we be talking about when even World War II battleships are "demothballed" and reequipped as nuclear weapon platforms?

The United States has embarked on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the creation of space-strike arms. Now it wants to give a space dimension to the arms race. The United States has prepared for the production of new mass destruction weapons -- chemical binary weapons. Nor does the administration's stubborn reluctance to join in the existing Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attest to restraint. In no way does Washington want to eschew nuclear explosions, which are carried out in order to create the latest types of weapons, including space weapons.

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The Soviet Union has put forward an integrated program for eliminating nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons. It has submitted proposals for conventional arms and armed forces reductions. At the talks on nuclear and space arms the USSR has proposed specific measures for implementing the first phase of a nuclear disarmament program -- agreeing to radical, 50-percent reductions in the relevant nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States and eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

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There is no substantial foundation for any of these claims. The Soviet side has demonstrated more than once, on the basis of concrete data, that the United States is deliberately distorting the picture and is diverting attention from its own violations of treaties and agreements. And the more it talks about Soviet "violations" the more obvious this truth becomes.

Fact four. By renouncing observance of SALT I and SALT II, the U.S. Administration would also like to gain some political capital. While giving the impression that they will "technically" observe SALT II for another few months (until MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles exceed the limit of 1,320 units as a result of the deployment of bombers with cruise missiles), the Americans are declaring that they will, you see, observe the Soviet side's behavior throughout this period and "take it into account."

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This approach will do Washington no good either from the viewpoint of strengthening U.S. security or from the viewpoint of Soviet-American relations or the development of the world situation as a whole.

As the Soviet Government statement says, the United States will not manage to acquire military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will take the necessary practical steps to prevent strategic military parity from being undermined. The U.S. side should have no illusions about this.

The press conference participants answered numerous questions posed by journalists.

In particular, the reply to the question what the consequences would be -- from the viewpoint of the effect on international security -- of a decision by Reagan on nonobservance of the SALT agreements was as follows:

The consequences would be most negative and dangerous. Reagan's decision would effectively mean the destruction of a treaty system that curbs the nuclear arms race. This provocative step would cause an unbridled nuclear arms race and it would jeopardize the possibility of concluding new agreements. All this is taking place in conditions of the implementation of "star wars." It is clear that in this situation world tension would greatly increase and events in the sphere of arms creation [sozdaniye] would develop in an unpredictable way and could get out of human control.

The following question was also asked: It was again pointed out in the Reagan statement that the SS-25 missile is the second new type of an ICBM, banned under SALT II. Is this the case? And if not, why is it being so persistently repeated?

Here is the reply to this question: The Soviet Union has tested only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22. This is permitted under SALT II.

When they refer to the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the Soviet Union, the Americans have in mind the RS-12M missile which is a modernization of our old ICBM, the RS-12. This kind of modernization is not prohibited and was carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

In the United States the clear provision of SALT II on the list of the elements which make up the so-called "throw-weight" of a missile was deliberately distorted. At variance with this provision the weight of certain elements which make up the throw weight of the old missile (RS-12) (means to overcome ABM defense and the warhead guidance device) is not included, while on the other hand, the weight of equipment used only during testing is illegitimately included in the throw weight of the modernized ICBM (the RS-12M). This is how they managed to create a "problem."

The aim is obvious. The United States already has one new type of ICBM (the MX missile). Now it is creating [sozdayut] another new type of ICBM (the Midgetman), which is at variance with the treaty. Hence the attempts to gain some kind of "right" to a second new type of ICBM and at the same time to slander the USSR as a partner in talks and to prepare the ground for the renunciation of the obligation to observe treaty provisions in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. On 27 May, the U.S. President translated this scheme into reality.

ZHUKOV DENOUNCES U.S. SALT 'WRECKERS'

PM041426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Wreckers" -- Uppercase paragraphs printed in boldface]

[Text] ALARM ALL OVER THE WORLD HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED BY THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTENTION TO ABANDON BY THE END OF THIS YEAR SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS WHICH, FOR MANY YEARS ON END, ENSURED THE OBSERVANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY WHICH WAS ACCEPTED BY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES IN MAY 1972.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT, AT THE MEETING IN THE CANADIAN CITY OF HALIFAX, EVEN THE NATO ALLIES DECLARED FOR EVERYONE TO HEAR THEIR DISAGREEMENT WITH THIS DECISION, WHICH MARKS A NEW AND DANGEROUS ZIGZAG IN U.S. POLICY FRAUGHT WITH UNPREDICTABLE CONSEQUENCES. NOW EVERYONE CAN SEE THAT THE UPPER HAND IN WASHINGTON HAS BEEN GAINED BY THE MOST REACTIONARY CIRCLES, WHICH HAVE DECIDED TO WRECK THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TREATIES AIMED AT ENSURING ARMS CONTROL.

Literally just a few days before the U.S. President's sensational statement, I had an opportunity to unintentionally witness the striking disregard for the world public's opinion with which these professional political wreckers commit their truly criminal deeds.

This happened in Tbilisi, where a regional UN conference on disarmament problems, the 12th so far, was being held.

Naturally, the participants in the conference showed the greatest interest in the stance of the two greatest powers in the world -- the USSR and the United States. The Soviet viewpoint was outlined by the secretary general of the USSR Foreign Ministry, but a strange hitch suddenly developed regarding the U.S. viewpoint: The U.S. Government had promised the UN Secretariat that it would send the deputy director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to Tbilisi, but he canceled his plans at the last moment.

This fact alone was sufficient to put the conference's participants on their guard, and caused a certain degree of alarm among them. This alarm intensified on the 2d day, when official reports reached Tbilisi that the U.S. Administration had refused to take part in another important UN conference due to be held in Paris. That was the "Disarmament and Development" conference.

How is one to explain this flagrant and, I would say, provocative behavior by the Washington leadership which, disregarding the UN initiatives, stubbornly boycotts, one after the other, the UN forums devoted to disarmament problems? Much was said on this subject in the Tbilisi conference lobbies. The majority of participants agreed that people in Washington have evidently drawn the conclusion that the growing worldwide popularity of Soviet peace initiatives, which are stubbornly rejected by the U.S. Government, makes it politically disadvantageous and even dangerous for Washington to attend any events in the course of which disarmament problems are to be discussed -- after all, the U.S. spokesmen have nothing to say in justification of their negative stance!

Even if anyone still had any doubts on this account, they were dispelled on the last day of the conference when British Prof B. Buzan, one of the few participants in the debates who undertook the unenviable role of defending the U.S. stance in the absence of U.S. Government spokesmen, suddenly made the following program declaration:

"Disarmament," he said, "is a pipe dream [neeffektivnyy zamysel]. It is impracticable, and for the public this subject is unattractive -- it is too complex. There must be no confusion between goals and the means to attain them. A mistake was made when the World Disarmament Campaign was launched. It is necessary to pose not the question of disarmament, but a much broader concept -- the ensuring of security, which requires weapons. Security must be built on the basis of the idea of nonaggressive defense..."

This advocate of the opponents of disarmament was immediately backed by J. Simon, spokesman for the U.S. "National Defense College."

Both defenders of the U.S. stance were rebuffed decisively and right away.

"Your concept," Indian Ambassador M. Rasgotra declared, "is unlawful and erroneous. Disarmament is of vital importance for us. The people must force governments to embark on disarmament. As far as my country is concerned, the public and the government are unanimous on this issue: All Indians are against the arms race."

In this way, the Tbilisi conference demonstrated perfectly clearly the political will of the governments and peoples playing an active part in the World Disarmament Campaign organized by the United Nations for the achievement of agreements to end the absurd and dangerous arms race. But Washington considers it far from expedient to take into account either the opinion of the overwhelming majority of states on our planet or world public opinion. In the past few days, people there were already poring over the compilation of texts for statements by U.S. leaders and documents proclaiming determination to break all arms limitation agreements.

The U.S. President was the first to announce this intention. In his extensive statement published on 27 May, he announced that Washington intends, as early as the end of this year, to exceed the nuclear arms limits set by SALT II and that the United States will not be bound by the norms laid down in the treaty.

This unprecedented statement was backed by a whole series of statements by lower-ranking Washington figures. On the very next day, 28 May, the notorious Jeane Kirkpatrick who claims the role of the present administration's spiritual mentor, in an article published by THE WASHINGTON POST, assailed American "liberals" who demand the observance of agreements with the USSR signed by the current U.S. President's predecessors. She called for all previous arms limitation agreements to be disregarded, and for an end to be put to attempts to conclude new ones because, you see, "it is impossible to reach an accord on the observance of agreements."

On the very same day, another Washington "hawk" -- Defense Secretary C. Weinberger -- categorically declared in a speech at the West Point Military Academy that the United States will no longer honor SALT II which he maliciously described, following in the President's footsteps, as "flawed" [porochnyy].

On the next day, according to UPI reports, Secretary of State G. Shultz in his turn declared at the NATO Council session in the city of Halifax (Canada) that "the Reagan administration has finally decided to abrogate the SALT II agreement."

After all this, it is easy to understand the confusion that has gripped the U.S. allies, who have been given graphic proof of the results of their constant connivance with the Washington wreckers of international law who are trying to replace it with "the law of the jungle."

According to AFP reports, the new U.S. stance, "of which the allies were not informed (!) before the NATO Council session, has generated fully understandable alarm and even hostility among the Europeans." Even the most loyal U.S. allies declared at that session their disagreement with the U.S. Administration's decision.

Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney spoke against it and, following him, Canadian Foreign Minister J. Clark declared at the NATO Council session: "It is our belief that observance of the limits of SALT II meets the interests of arms control... It is premature to bury it."

British Foreign Secretary G. Howe, according to ABC-TV reports, claimed that SALT II "is an important part of the arms control system" and that "his country does not want to see it wrecked."

FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher spoke in the same vein, while V. Ruehe, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union parliamentary faction, speaking at a press conference, criticized Washington for its "thoughtless withdrawal" from SALT II, warned the United States against nonobservance of the treaty, and emphasized that this issue requires a joint decision by all NATO countries.

Explaining the differences between the United States and its partners on this issue, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on 31 March: "The allies fear that a U.S. repudiation of the policy of voluntary observance of the treaty would undermine European confidence in the United States and would revive strong antinuclear feelings in the NATO countries."

The Soviet Government's statement that it will not remain a passive bystander while the United States wrecks accords that have been achieved, and that the U.S. side should have no illusions that it may succeed in gaining military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others, has intensified still further Europe's awareness of how adventurous and dangerous Washington's decision is. Nevertheless, those who now determine U.S. policy remain deaf to the world public's protests. Speaking a few days ago in an interview on U.S. television, C. Weinberger left no doubts that the U.S. Government intends to disregard the allies' statements, being confident that they will make a bit of noise and will then calm down. But people in NATO countries' capitals now do have something to think about. One thing is evident for the time being: All the U.S. allies, as THE WASHINGTON POST admitted, are against the Washington administration's decision. The question is, however: What lies behind this word, "against?" In the newspaper's words, the U.S. allies only "express the hope (!) that the decision announced in Washington... will not be implemented."

What can be said to this? Blessed are the believers, as the saying goes. It is hardly likely, however, that any serious politicians could expect such a miracle. The world is now at a dangerous line, beyond which lies the minefield of a totally uncontrolled arms race. What is demanded of all sober-minded people is not a high-flown "expression of hopes" but energetic and purposeful actions whose aim is to force the Washington "hawks" to halt.

'RECKLESSNESS, ADVENTURISM' OF U.S. CW PROGRAM HIT

PM031517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank B. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "Following the Course of Recklessness and Adventurism"]

[Text] "I assert that peace is inevitable. The day will come when guns will become museum exhibits and the museum visitors, looking at them in amazement, will think:

Is it possible that such barbarism existed?" These words were spoken by V. Hugo almost 150 years ago. Unfortunately, the great French writer's prophecy has still not materialized. Through the fault of imperialist reaction and aggression, the process of stockpiling increasingly sophisticated instruments of death is continuing, while people die every day and every hour from violence and wars in different parts of the globe.

The contemporary world is threatened by monstrously large potentials of destruction and annihilation. "We already have enough nuclear weapons to organize 600,000 Hiroshimas and 2,400 wars like World War II." B Schneider, a would-be arms control expert in the U.S. State Department, declared. But even this "potential" does not satisfy the Western politicians. They pursue with manic stubbornness the further buildup of the arms race and the expansion of military preparations. The recent decisions made by the North Atlantic block leading military-political organs are a new act of this policy of recklessness and adventurism.

It has already been reported that the scheduled sessions of NATO's Military Committee, Eurogroup, and Military Planning Committee were held in Brussels 21-22 May. The Nuclear Planning Group held its session somewhat earlier, while a session of the NATO Council was held in the Canadian city of Halifax on 29-30 May.

The results of these conferences testify that NATO's nuclear strategy is suicidal and catastrophic. The Chernobyl tragedy revealed yet again what an abyss would open up if a nuclear war were to befall mankind. But the sessions of both NATO's Eurogroup and its Military Planning Committee spoke again of the need to build up the "nuclear deterrence forces," which is to be taken to mean primarily the first-strike weapons. Gratification was expressed with the course of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It is well known that all the 109 planned launch installations for Pershing-2 missiles are already deployed on FRG territory and, as far as cruise missiles are concerned, the Western press reports that more than 190 of them have been introduced into the continent.

Approval was also given to Britain's efforts to build up its nuclear potential. While the NATO meetings were being held, the news agencies reported from Moscow the nen Soviet proposal expressed during M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with British parliamentarians. If Britain were to make the official decision to eliminate its nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would be prepared to effect an equivalent reduction in its nuclear potential. And if, at the same time, it were to remove foreign nuclear weapons from its territory, the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear weapons will not be targeted on British territory and will never be used against Britain. But the Atlanticists pretended that they "did not notice" this proposal and continued playing the same old tune.

Conventional weapons were another object of particular attention at the Atlanticists' sessions: Primarily the plans to create [sozdaniye] those types of conventional weapons whose casualty-inflicting capabilities are similar to those of tactical nuclear weapons. The dangerous nature of these plans is obvious: The dividing line between conventional and nuclear weapons is being eroded. According to reports in LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES bulletin, NATO defense ministers examined, within the framework of both the Eurogroup and the Military Planning Committee, various aspects of the implementation of the program of "defense initiative in the conventional weapons sphere." They cover the manufacture and procurement of newgeneration nonnuclear weapons on a vast scale over the 5-year period between 1987 and 1992.

This program also includes the "modernization of forces equipped with medium tanks," the improvement of antitank forces and means, the creation [sozdaniye] of more effective systems to combat second-echelon forces, the enhanced readiness and utilization potential of naval forces, and the accomplishment of other tasks resulting in the buildup of the aggressive might of NATO countries' armed forces.

Emphasis was placed in this connection on an annual 3-percent increase in real terms of the bloc countries' military budgets, and also on the efficient utilization of resources and improved cooperation and coordination in arms production.

The agenda of the conferences also included the question of creating [sozdaniye] an ABM system in Europe, the so-called Euro-SDI. It has to be emphasized that NATO circles already openly admit that this system is part and parcel of the U.S. SDI program. In the words of General (Yager), chairman of NATO's Military Committee, an unbreakable link exists between the Euro-SDI and the U.S. SDI. Moreover, the European component is due to become operational before the implementation of the entire "star wars" program.

A particular position was occupied at the NATO ministers sessions by a discussion of the Pentagon's plans to embark on large-scale series production of a new type of chemical weapon -- binary munitions -- but this time specifically for Western Europe. It is planned to produce several varieties of this sophisticated weapon: 155-mm artillery shells, "Big Eye" aerial bombs, warheads for rocket artillery, and subsequently also for "lance" missiles. While at present the U.S. arsenal of "silent death" includes more than 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, hundreds of thousands of mortar shells and landmines, and a multiplicity of other chemical ammunition, it will almost double when binary chemical weapons go into service.

U.S. chemical weapons are already present in Western Europe. They were secretly transported there back in the postwar years. According to West German press data, for example, there are about 4 million liters of highly toxic nerve gas in the FRG. Specialists estimate that this quantity would be sufficient to destroy Euorpe's entire population. The military journal STRATEGIGUE writes that the poisonous cloud could annihilate the population within a 20 to 30-km radius of the location of the chemical weapons' use.

Proceeding on the basis of hegemonist desire and hiding behind walls about a "Soviet chemical threat," the United States launched a veritable "gas attack" on its bloc partners. Taking part in it were Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and U.S. General B. Rogers NATO supreme allied commander in Europe. The loyal U.S. allies -- Britain and the FRG -- acted as a kind of lobbyist for Europe's "chemicalization." According to the DAILY TELEGRAPH, the session of NATO's Military Planning Committee elaborated a special procedure which "did not allow a single European representative to vote against this plan." The carrot was used simultaneously with the stick: The West Europeans were promised "participation in the event of a crisis situation" in deciding when to start the practical transfer of binary weapons. But this is camouflage covering the Pentagon's true intentions. These were revealed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle himself. In an outburst of frankness he said outright that there can be no question of any crisis situation, since binary ammunition is meant for deployment in Western Europe even in peacetime. The journal DER SPIEGEL reported that the Pentagon has drawn up a detailed plan for the transportation of the new chemical weapons to Europe. The plan also includes the areas where they will be deployed in the FRG: near Hanau, Mannheim, Allgay, Pirmasens, and the Black Forest.

The dangerous new U.S. plans have caused alarm and protests all over the world, and primarily in Western Europe. Broad circles of the West European public are demanding that their governments say "no" to Washington's latest militarist venture aimed at upsetting the worldwide equilibrium of forces and at attaining military superiority. A statement by the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium says that the FRG Government must, jointly with the governments of other NATO countries, reject the deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe.

The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Luxembourg, and Iceland took a negative stance toward the U.S. "chemicalization" plans.

Heading public opinion, their representatives at the NATO conferences spoke against the production of binary munitions. But Washington had no intention of heeding their voices. So much for the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

The results of the latest NATO sessions displayed once again for the whole world to see the threat that this aggressive military group poses to people. Throughout its entire existence it has, under the leadership of the United States, engaged in nothing but preparations to launch a new world war. The Soviet Government, the statement published yesterday emphasizes, resolutely condemns the plans for NATO's chemical rearmament. It perceives it as its duty to once more draw the attention of the governments of the United States and other North Atlantic bloc member-states and of all European countries to the exceptional danger contained in these plans for the cause of peace in Europe and the world over. People must say "no" to binary and any other chemical weapons. But the peace-loving forces on the planet today have sufficient resolve and will to thwart the plans of imperialism and reaction through their joint efforts. The will of the millions is imbued with no less optimism than the 19th century French writer and humanist. This optimism is generated by the USSR's constructive stance on questions of war and peace. In the recent past the Soviet Union has undertaken a number of actions of truly historic importance. It is sufficient to recall the program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on earth by the end of this century to become convinced how seriously our country approaches the fate of mankind.

In a demonstration of goodwill, the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 6 August this year. This was a vivid demonstration of the new political thinking. In the nuclear age it is impossible to proceed only from the interests of one's own security, ignoring the interests of other countries' security. Relations between states must be built on the principles of equality, mutually advantageous cooperation, and identical security.

Time imperatively dictates: The time has come to abandon any illusions about gaining military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, be it on earth or in space. It is impossible to speak with the socialist world from positions of strength. Indeed, it is possible and necessary to sit around the negotiating table and discuss ways to build a comprehensive system of international security.

WESTERN, USSR ATTITUDES TOWARD CW CONTRASTED

PM050818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[N. Shcherbakov article: "Eliminating the Chemical Threat"]

[Text] Through the fault of the United States a threat on an unprecedented scale from one of the most barbaric types of mass destruction weapons -- chemical weapons -- is hanging over our planet. The course set by Washington toward pressing ahead with the production of the latest generation of these weapons, binary nerve gas munitions, is becoming a most dangerous reality. In recent days NATO military organs adopted decisions sanctioning these U.S. plans.

Never before has this question been so much in the balance: Will events develop or will the world be thrust into an extremely dangerous round of the race in means of "silent death?" After all, it is a question of a considerable qualitative and quantitative buildup of the already massive U.S. chemical weapons arsenal. The Washington administration intends to allocate almost $3 billion for the development and production of the various systems of binary munitions in the initial stages alone.

The implementation of the dangerous U.S. plans presents Europe with the threat of being transformed into a potential theater of a destructive chemical war. Washington's planned deployment of binary charges in Western Europe could have a most negative impact on tne talks on banning chemical weapons and seriously undermine the trust necessary if they are to progress. The U.S. actions go against the Soviet-American accords achieved in Geneva on a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and their destruction and on stepping up efforts to conclude an effective international convention on this subject that would lend itself to verification [kontrol]. Washington's words about its "devotion" to the cause of chemical disarmament are not worth much if this is the U.S. and NATO response to the Soviet peace initiatives in this area introduced last month.

The USSR, as the published Soviet Government statement says, resolutely condemns the plans for the chemical rearmament of NATO. The Soviet Government considers it its duty to draw the attention of the U.S. and other NATO state governments and the governments of all European countries to the exceptional danger that these plans pose for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The responsibility for all the pernicious consequences of the adventurist policy of building up chemical arms will have to be borne, in addition to Washington, also by its closest allies who in one way or another indulge the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration. This applies above all to the FRG which hastened to support the production of binary weapons in the United States, the first country to do so. Bonn's assurances that binary chemical weapons will allegedly be sited on FRG territory only in "crisis situations" are a ploy designed to mislead its own population. As soon as binary weapons appear in U.S. arsenals, they will inevitably be deployed in the areas for which they are intended, and these include the territory of the FRG. Thus the FRG population stands to get more than it has bargained for, as the saying goes.

The Soviet Union is countering the U.S. and NATO line toward the chemical arms race with a course aimed at chemical disarmament. There is no other option in the present age.

The plan for the quickest total elimination of chemical weapons and also of the industrial base for their production is part and parcel of the disarmament program set forth in the 15 January statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the end of April the Soviet delegation put forward a new package of initiatives devoted to this problem at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The USSR proposed in particular that the destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons be begun by each participant state within the shortest possible time -- no later than 6 months after the agreement comes into force (for the sake of comparison, I would like to mention that the U.S. position provides for an "interval" of 1 year to elapse before the beginning of these operations).

In order to ensure the timely identification of the location of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons including enterprises producing binary weapon components, the Soviet Union has proposed that the participant states submit official declarations within 30 days of the agreement coming into force stating whether they have (or had) such production installations on their territory, specifying their number regardless of their ownership (state or private, present or past) and stating on whose orders (under what agreement, contract) these installations were built and operate (operated) for the purpose of the production of chemical weapons, indicating the precise location of each installation.

The Soviet delegation also set forth specific proposals for the prompt cessation of the production of chemical weapons and discontinuation of operations at installations producing these weapons (A ban on the occupation of the premises, disconnection and dismantling of all services to the installation, and so forth). These measures are called upon to guarantee that the production of chemical means of destruction at the installations in question stops without delay when the agreement comes into force and that these installations are closed down. Our principled approach to the elaboration o of the procedures for the dismantling of the chemical weapons production base was also clearly defined. It is proposed that demolition or dismantling of the enteprises for the production of these weapons begin no later than 1 year after the agreement comes into force.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that the Soviet proposals are comprehensive in nature, form a logical sequence, and aim to resolve the question of the installations for the production of chemical weapons as a whole, a question which represents one of the key issues at the talks. The approach proposed by the USSR aims to ensure the interrelated and consistent implementation of the procedure for the identification of installations for the production of chemical weapons, the cessation of operations at these installations, and their closure and subsequent destruction or dismantling.

Thus the Soviet proposals make it possible in effect to eliminate the differences that have existed up to now in the positions of states on the whole range of questions connected with the destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons and of the installations for their production. They open up a realistic opportunity to agree within the very near future the main sections of a future international convention on banning chemical weapons.

This is backed up by the Soviet Union's innovative and bold approach to the verification [kontrol] of the cessation of the production of chemical weapons and the elimination of the enterprises for their production. We propose in particular that provision be made for systematic international on site inspections [proverka]. Arrangements would be made for international inspectors to be present during all the important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the installations in question. Our stance makes provision also for a final international inspection to ensure that this process has been completed. The Cessation of operations at instllations for the manufacture of chemical means of destruction would also be ensured by means of strict verification [kontrol] including systematic international on-site inspections. In other words, the USSR has clearly proved that it regards systematic international on-site verification [kontrol] as one of the most important forms of scrupulous verification [kontrol] of the observance of the main provisions of afuture convention. This completely refutes the unfounded claims of the West that the Soviet Union is allegedly not interested in effective verification, and especially international verification, of compliance with the agreement.

Thanks to the new Soviet initiatives at the talks on banning chemical weapons that have been going on since 1981 within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, a situation has developed where the states taking part in the talks (and there are more than 40 of them) have at their disposal everything they need to finalize the main sections of the future agreement.

However, this prospect now looks problematic in light of the implmentation by the United States and its closest NATO allies of the line toward the production and sitting of binary weapons in Western Europe. Judging by appearances, Washington still intends to use these talks as a screen for its "chemical rearmament" plan. The latest events confirm that the White House is not interested in cardinal solutions or progress in banning chemical weapons. This is also borne out by the conduct of the United States at the talks themselves.

Whereas the Soviet Union has been creatively developing its stance at the talks, the United States has "frozen" its own position at the level of the draft convention which it tabled in April 1984. It continues to stubbornly defend a number of ideas and st stereotype solutions contained in the aforementioned draft although it became obvious virtually as soon as the U.S. "initiative" was put forward that they lack substance and are unacceptable to the socialist states and indeed many other states. Nonetheless, Washington is trying to present its draft as the "most complete" and refuses to make any constructive changes. This refers above all to the unrealistic and destructive nature of the U.S. proposals on questions of verification [kontrol] and in particular t the concept of indiscriminate international inspections by "standing invitation."

Understandably, Washington and its closest NATO allies, in steering a course toward the production of binary weapons and their siting in Europe, are not interested in the truth about the constructive new Soviet proposals reaching the broad public and political circles in the West. After all, this would utterly expose the pernicious nature of the U.S. and NATO course toward swamping Europe with chemical weapons and wo would highlight the striking contrast between the two approaches to the cause of chemical disarmament. Hence the desire to either surround the Soviet initiatives with a curtain of silence or belittle the importance of these initiatives by means of all kind of diplomatic dodges, chicanery, and fabricated references to the allegedly "incomplete scope of the Soviet proposals that are said to fail to take into account all the aspects of the talks and by references to nonexistent "restrictive elements" in the USSR's approach to verification [kontrol].

However, none of Western diplomacy's maneuvers can disprove the obvious fact that the new Soviet initiatives gave a powerful impetus to the talks. This is precisely how the majority of the states represented at the talks assess the Soviet initiatives.

"If the United States and its allies are really interested in chemical disarmement," the Soviet Government statement notes, "then they must prove this by practical action at the negotiating table. Rather than initiating another round in the chemical arms rac. Now is the right time.

The West should have realized long ago that in our time it is not possible to ensure one's own security by means of an arms buildup, including a chemicao arms buildup. It is even more impossible to achiefe security at the expense of other people's security. Genuine security can only be achieved by political means on the basis of disarmament.

REAGAN 'LIES' IN SDI FUNDING MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PM051116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Above an Abyss in Lies. Reagan's Message to Congress on the Military Budget"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jun -- The U.S. Administration has embarked on a new round of twisting the arms of U.S. legislators. President Reagan has sent Congress a message demanding full support for the administration's budget request for fiscal 1987 to implement America's "strategic modernization" programs, including the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The administration demanded that Congress appropriate the unprecedented sum of $320 billion for these programs.

During the preliminary vote in Congress, as is known, the Senate cut the administration's request to $301 billion, and the House of Representative to $285 billion. However, as the message shows, the administration does not intend to reconcile itself even to such insignificant cuts in relation to the sum total of military spending requested.

In order to push the demands for the Pentagon's requests to be met in full through the House-Senate Conference Committee and then through Congress as a whole, the White House has once again resorted to shameless juggling with facts and to overt lies.

Lie number one. It has long been well known to everyone that the United States itself has been the initiator of the arms race ever since the short-lived U.S. monopoly of atomic weapons. But the message claims that the United States is implementing the "strategic modernization" program because it is allegedly lagging behind the Soviet Union in terms of many parameters of the military arsenal. In fact, Washington is obsessed by a desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and to get its hands on a potential to inflict a preemptive first strike, as indicated both by the buildup of strategic offensive arms on the earth and by the accelerated development [razrabotka] of space arms systems under the "star wars" program.

Lie number two. The President's message expresses the administration's firm determination to implement at an accelerated pace both the "star wars" program and all other military programs, and all this is proclaimed as..."ensuring greater security for the world."

Lie number three. Those people in the United States who advocate slowing down the rate of increase in military spending are virtually branded as enemies of America. "Every dollar deducted from our strategic programs," the message states, "is a victory for a potential aggressor. Each reduction and delay weakens our position at Geneva."

In the opinion of a number of observers here, such false claims and accusations long ago became irksome to many legislators. This is indicated, in particular, by the fact that on the day the President's message was published, 46 senators of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties confirmed their resolute opposition to the "star wars" program and demanded a sharp cut in the appropriations on its implemenation.

Abrahamson Seeks More Funding

LD050612 Moscow TASS in English 0459 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- The U.S. Adminstration would not give up its attempts to mislead public opinion about the "star wars" programme. This is illustrated by a statement made by the SDI Chief, General Abrahamson, to the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. He said that the fulfilment of SDI would contribute to stability in relations among countries and strengthen security. Arguing for larger appropriations for his organization, the general again invoked the "Soviet military threat" myth and portrayed the "star wars" programme as a means of countering "aggression." Abrahamson made it clear that the appropriations were needed to speed up work on all the components of the partially space-based ABM system, including strike systems.

SDI Claims Rejected

PM050836 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Major General F. Gontar (Reserve) article under the rubric "United States -- Citadel of Reaction and Militarism": "Washington's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] Many foreign political and public organizations and sober-minded statesmen and politicians in the West have perceived the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August this year as an exceptionally important, constructive initiative.

At the same time, the nuclear explosions being carried out one after another in Nevada (United States) appear particularly sinister against the background of the goodwill displayed by the USSR. They are designed, in particular, to perfect nuclear devices under the "star wars" program.

We recently saw the 3d anniversary of the U.S. President's announcement of that program, disguised as the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The groundless claims that it was conceived for purely defensive purposes have been exposed even by many Western specialists, including American ones, as a gross deception of naive people. In fact, it is a question, above all, of the creation [sozdaniye] of space-strike arms for offensive, aggressive purposes. It is planned to cram space with combat means such as rapid-fire electromagnetic guns, satellites with small-sized homing subprojectiles, nuclear explosive devices of very different types, and others. They are designed both to hit targets in space and to make strikes against ground, sea, and air targets.

This question occurs to people unversed in politics: Why is the U.S. Administration clinging so stubbornly to its SDI and accelerating its implementation? There are two main reasons for this. The first is the desire at all costs to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. As is known, all previous attempts have failed. Space has now been chosen as the arena of confrontation, where Washington entertains the illusion that it will forge ahead and overtake the USSR by relying on the most modern technology. The second reason is the insatiable appetite of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which reckons on making fabulous profits out of the arms race. This is why, contrary to common sense and in defiance of protests from the world public, including the American public, fulfillment of the "star wars" program is not only not being curtailed but is continuing on an ever increasing scale -- which threatens mankind with unpredictable consequences.

As M.S. Gorbachev declared, the accident at Chernobyl once again brought to light what an abyss will open up if nuclear war befalls mankind; the stockpiled nuclear arsenals are fraught with thousands upon thousands of disasters far more terrible than that at Chernobyl. The nuclear age imperiously demands a new approach to international relations and the pooling of efforts by states with different social systems in the name of ending the pernicious arms race and radically improving the world political climate.

However, the U.S. ruling circles are moving in the diametrically opposite direction. This is convincingly shown by the President's decision, announced on 27 May, not to continue observing the Soviet-American legal and contractual documents on limiting strategic offensive arms and also by the American Administration's desire to strive at all costs to realize its nuclear space ambitions.

In order to conceal the sinister nature of this program the U.S. mass media are throwing caution to the wind, as the saying goes. To start with, they promoted the fairy tale that this program is of a "nonnuclear" nature and will render nuclear weapons "unnecessary" and "useless." But then reports came to light (it proved impossible to conceal them) that the space-strike arms will include x-ray lasers powered by explosions of special nuclear devices. Then supporters of SDI began claiming that x-ray lasers pumped by nuclear explosions are not so dangerous since they comprise just one of several components of space-based weapons.

In reality, the fact that the "star wars" program provides for the creation [sozdaniye] of not only a space x-ray laser but also a number of other so-called "third-generation" nuclear devises which could be used in strike arms is carefully concealed from the American public. According to data cited in the American press, the "third-generation" nuclear charge devices now being developed [razrabatyvat] in the interests of the "star wars" program include the following:

Nuclear explosive devices that create a directed stream of a large number of destructive elements. Moving at hypersonic velocities, they are capable of destroying various targets owing to their high kinetic energy:

Nuclear devices which on exploding form a directed high-energy electromagnetic pulse. They are designed to knock out radioelectronic, radio communications, computers, and other equipment and to blind the enemy's system of early detection and warning of a nuclear missile attack for the purpose of ensuring a surprise strike against him; and thwarting or weakening a counterstrike against U.S. territory;

Nuclear devices that generate directed beams of high-energy particles (electrons, protons, neutral atoms);

Nuclear devices whose explosive energy is used to pump gamma lasets (grasers) and high-energy lasers operating in the visible wave band. The nature of their destructive effect on various targets is approximately the same as for x-ray lasers.

It is also an important fact that the design concepts of "third-generation" nuclear charge devices are verified precisely in the underground nuclear tests on the range in Nevada. At least 10 nuclear test explosions have already been carried out there for this purpose (as well as for the creation [sozdaniye] of x-ray laser).

It is precisely the U.S. ruling group's desire to fulfill at all costs the program for the development [razrabotka] of "third-generation" nuclear weapons designed for waging "star wars" that is the chief reason for its stubborn reluctance to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. By carrying out a 21 May the 11th officially announced explosion since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium (and the 4th explosion this year), Washington once again demonstrated to the whole world its adherence to an unrestrained nuclear arms race.

Advocates of the "star wars" program claim that its nuclear aspects are on a "limited scale." At the same time, they maintain that the share of appropriations for research in the nuclear sphere in the overall SDI budget does not exceed 10-15 percent. However, the U.S. Energy Department plans first to spend $605 million on work on creating [sozdaniye] nuclear devices alone under the "star wars" program in fiscal 1987 alone. That is more than twice the expenditure for this purpose planned for the current fiscal year. In addition, it is proposed to meet part of the expenditure on space nuclear means at the expense of the Pentagon, to which it is proposed to allocate $4.8 billion for the SDI program in fiscal 1987. It is also planned to double the appropriations for conducting nuclear tests on the Nevada range. Second, according to the data of American specialists, the cost of nuclear weapons in the existing nuclear missile systems does not usually exceed 10 percent of the cost of their carriers and the backup technical facilities. Therefore, the fact that up to 15 percent of the total appropriations on the "star wars" program are being allocated to the nuclear aspects of this program certainly does not indicate any kind of "limited" nature of these aspects.

In an attempt to belittle the danger of deploying nuclear devices in space, champions of the "star wars' program also claim that these devices "can be ground-based" and will be launched into space, they say, "only if necessary." As even American specialists admit, this is no way lessens the danger of a nuclear conflict being unleashed.

As we see, the arguments being cited as proof of the "limited" scale of the nuclear aspects of SDI -- arguments designed to reduce the wave of mass actions against the militarization of space -- are false from beginning to end.

POSSIBILITY OF WINNING WAR GUIDES U.S. STRATEGY

LD041745 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Of late, the U.S. Administration has taken a number of steps obviously designed to whip up the arms race in every way, to heighten international tension, and deliberately to worsen Soviet-U.S. relations. Karsten Voigt, a prominent figure of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), has described as a 'black day' to disarmament May 22, when when NATO's military bodies at Washington' bidding took a decision sanctioning the start of the production of a new-generation chemical weapon in the USA -- the binary round. The same definition can be given also of May 27 when President Reagan announced a virtual refusal of the United States to be bound subsequently by the limits of the Soviet-U.S. treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

The U.S. 'star wars' machine is gathering momentum. Nuclear explosions which are conducted one after another in Nevada sound like an overt challenge to the peoples of all continents.

By destroying the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing arms and by breaking the material curbs on the arms race, Washington enhances the nuclear and chemical threat to the world and is preparing a 'star wars' threat for it. The egoistic, imperial ambitions of the U.S. military-industrial complex are now placed by the present U.S. Administration above the interests of mankind. The administration did not reduce any of the arms programs. In point of fact it has galvanized all the military programs of previous administrations, the programmes which were removed from the agenda for some or other reasons. The U.S. administration has worked out and begun to implement an all-embracing programme for the construction of powerful arms in all the components of the U.S. strategic "triad". The U.S. President has just sent to Congress a message demanding full support for the Administration's budget request for the 1987 fiscal year intended for the implementation of the programmes for the 'strategic modernization' of America. The sum requested by the Administration (320,000 million dollars) is known to have been cut by the Senate down to 301,000 million dollars and by the House of Representatives -- down 285,000 million dollars. This gave rise to strong discontent in the White House and the Pentagon. They do not intend to put up even with such cuts inconsiderable as they are as compared with the overall amount of the requested military expenditures.

The U.S. administration needs a huge military budget in order to go ahead at an accelerated pace with the realisation of programmes for the militarisation of outer space, for "chemical rearmament" of America, of the development and deployment of new strategic offensive arms -- "MX and "Midgetman" ICBM's, heavy bombers with cruise missiles on board. "Trident" missile-carrying submarines, and so on.

All these actions by Washington are in obvious contradiction with the important provisions recorded in the joint Soviet-U.S. document on the results of the summit meet meeting in Geneva, and first of all, with the pledge not to seek military superiority, and the statement that nuclear war cannot be won and should never be fought.

Instead, all the above-mentioned actions of the U.S. Administration are closely dovetailed with the 'counter-vailing' strategy between the USA and the USSR, the strategy which the administration announced in June 1981. Those actions indicate that, despite the peaceable rhetoric of the U.S. leadership, the White House and the Pentagon are still guided by precisely that strategy which admits of a possibility of winning a victory in a nuclear war and of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is time, at last, for the U.S. leadership to abandon its intentions to continue to threaten mankind with a nuclear sword and to keep the world in the trap of [word indistinct]-out destruction. It is time to take a sober view of the realities of the nuclear and space age. The U.S. side should cherish no illusions that it will manage to achieve military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others. It is time to get over the gulf separating myths from reality and to move on from destruction to creation.

AUTHOR ASSERTS VERIFICATION NO LONGER PROBLEM

PM041335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 May 86 First Edition p 3

[L. Semeyko article under the "Events and Opinions" rubric: "Stopping the Nuclear Chariot"]

[Text] Today the problems of the peaceful and military use of the atom have fused into one. The accident at the Chernobyl AES has shown once again what awesome power nuclear energy can unleash when out of control. Concerted action by all countries is needed to ensure the safe harnessing of the great power contained within the nucleus of the atom. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's constructive proposals on deepening cooperation within the IAEA are directed precisely to that end.

At the same time the Soviet Union and the world public are convinced that the task of curbing the military use of the atom is immeasurably more important. The consequences of its being out of control would no longer be local but global in nature and would involve not isolated casualties but many hundreds of millions of human lives lost. Therein lies mankind's main anxiety. And all the various enemies of peace will not manage to shift the stress in people's awareness from the task of disarmament, and above all an immediate end to nuclear tests, to the artificially inflated problems of Chernobyl.

Stopping nuclear tests essentially means closing down the forge in which the latest means of nuclear destruction are manufactured. That is where the business of large-scale disarmament must begin. That would be the most understandable and accessible step, and would moreover be without adverse effect on the balance of the sides' nuclear might or anyone's security. The elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and the ending of nuclear tests are the basic links which, once grasped, would make it possible to begin right now solving the whole chain of problems involved in really strengthening international and national security.

The latest extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests -- this time through 6 August of this year -- affords yet another real opportunity to solve not only very quickly and once and for all the problems of a general and complete ban on nuclear tests but -- and this is the main thing! -- also to start steadily reducing the nuclear threat facing mankind. Saying "no" to new nuclear tests means saying "yes" to progress toward a nuclear-free world and actually demonstrating one's commitment to the noble goal of eliminating nuclear weapons.

But so far Washington has refused to take the correct step. Will it ever agree to do so? The question is a serious one. We are not losing hope but neither are we slackening our vigilance. Giving the Americans a chance, even several chances, is our duty, and the USSR is discharging it.

Since the Soviet agreement to on-site verification [kontrol] of a nuclear test ban, Washington has been divested of the fig leaf that it has clutched to itself for almost a quarter of a century while refusing to ban underground nuclear explosions.

It is now clear to all that the "problem" of verification [kontrol] has ceased to be a problem. Moreover, Washington has long been aware that any nuclear explosion can be detected. People there do not see "unreliable" verification [kontrol] as the danger. "Even if a general nuclear test ban can be verified [prokontrolirovat] it will run contrary to U.S. national security interests," Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) R. Wagner told Congress. There's the rub! And Washington has now taken up those interests like a drowning man sntaching at a straw. It is claimed that tests are required for as long as nuclear weapons exist and the latter are required for "deterrence." But this is the logic of people who are actually intent on perpetuating rather than eliminating nuclear weapons and on ensuring security by military-technical means rather than political measures. After all, it is always possible to "justify" a "threat to the security" of the United States and consequently not only retain nuclear weapons but modernize them ad infinitum. Which means a nonstop arms race. Since the conclusion of the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963) 28 new types of nuclear combat munitions have been developed [razrabotano] in the United States. The latest in the line include nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers.

America's nuclear plans are causing justified concern not only to us but to sensible Americans too. The tests scheduled in the United States are not just for modernization. They are for the purpose of strategic rearmament to acquire the ability to deliver a disarming first strike. And such a course leads to the strengthening of neither American nor, even less, international security.

Our country has already demonstrated its readiness to stop nuclear tests and thereby its practical readiness for the phased elimination of nuclear arsenals. Let us recall that last July the USSR declared a moratorium on nuclear tests from 6 August through 1 January 1986 and agreed to extend it still further if the United States joined in. At the beginning of this year the moratorium was extended through 31 March and, after a certain time, for a period beyond that deadline -- until the first nuclear exploision in the United States. On 14 May M.S. Gorbachev declared that the decision had been made to extend the Soviet unilateral moratorium through 6 August of this year. This succession of examples of a true love of peace and this series of actions are designed to influence the political thinking of those who govern across the Atlantic.

The Soviet moratorium is the latest manifestation of the new poltical thinking that is so necessary if lasting security is really to be ensured. This thinking, reinforced by action, represents a breakthrough in the strategy of war prevention.

On looking at and pondering Washington's policy we now also see a change, albeit a formal and purely tactical one. Previously when Washington refused to ban nuclear tests it cited "verification [kontrol] difficulties," whereas now it cites the need to "ensure security." What is the difference? It comes to virtually the same thing: Nuclear tests have been continued and will continue. But tests, strictly scientifically speaking, are not needed to maintain nuclear arsenals at combat readiness. There are other means available for that. This has been shown by American specialists, particularly the physicist R. Garvin, who took part in the creation of the first American hydrogen bomb.

Moscow has repeatedly proposed an urgent [bezotlagatelnyy] meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President to solve the problems of halting nuclear tests. The problem is too serious to be postponed. After all, we could, as of tomorrow, reach agreement on fundamentally important steps in this sphere to break the deadlock. And then there would also be the other, previously planned summit meeting, where accord could be reached on other disarmament problems. Only the political will is needed to make step-by-step progress, overcoming the obstacles of mistrust, suspicion, and enmity, and demonstrating by practical deeds the readiness for new approaches in world politics.

In the prevailing conditions, where attention is so intensely focused on nuclear questions, you must be able to learn lessons. Lessons from Chernobyl. Lessons from American actions since Geneva, including their systematic refusal of a complete and decisive ban on holding further nuclear tests. Lessons from frequent American accidents involving missile and nuclear equipment that occurred in the distant and also quite recent past. And lessons too from the intentions of America "to worm its way out of" the ABM and Salt II treaties.

Mindful of the real situation, the USSR is doing its utmost to avert the worst. That cannot be said of the United States, whose actions are imcompatible with political morality and common sense. It is time it was realized that to live today in terms of past is to commit a crime against the future.

UN SESSION ON PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE OPENS

LD030838 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 3 TASS-- TASS correspondent V. Chernysgev reports:

Ways of keeping space peaceful are in the focus of attention of the session of the U.N. Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which has opened here. The resolutions passed by the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Prevention of an Arms Race in it point out that the prevention of militarization of space and its use exclusively for peaceful purposes constitute one of the goals of the mankind as it enters the third millennium.

The Soviet Union is resolutely and consistently advocating the effective and drastic so solution of the two-pronged task of stoping "star wars" preparations, which point the way to nuclear suicide, and countering them with the "star peace" alternative that is, the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes by the joint efforts of all states, V.S. Safronchyk, first deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, stated. The USSR has formulated a plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which puts forward the idea of the harmonious integration of nuclear disarmament, effective measures to keep outer space peaceful and free from weapons and the broadening of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and uses of space. The 27th CPSU Congress produced the concept of the development of a comprehensive international security system, the basic principles of which envision both the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the pooling of the efforts of states in its peaceful exploration and uses. This year, proclaimed International Year of Peace by the United Nations, coincided with a remarkable jubilee in human history: 25 years ago the first earthling, Yuriy Gagarin, citizen of the USSR blasted off into space. This coincidence is truly symbolic because man's first step in outer space became a manifestation of his care for peace on earth.

"Star Peace" Plan Proposed

LD050820 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 5 TASS-- by TASS correspondent Vycheslav Chernyshev

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on Wednesday started deliberations on the chief item on the agenda -- that of how to keep outer space peaceful.

Representatives of the international community observe that attaching top priority to the question on the part of the U.N. General Assembly reflects the peoples' profound alarm over the transfer of the arms race into outer space and its transformation into an arena of armed conflicts.

This question is particularly important at a time when the aggressive circles in the United States are nurturing the sinister plans of military confrontation in outer space, said Mongolia's permanent representative at the U.N. Gendengiin Nyamdoo.

The course of the Soviet Union which counterposed its concept of "star peace" to the "star wars" plans enjoyed extensive international support, he said.

The large-scale programme for a total elimination of nuclear armaments and other weapons of mass annihilation before the end of the century provided for effective measures to prevent the militarization of outer space and broaden cooperation in its exploration and use for peaceful purposes.

The USSR's representative Boris Mayorskiy submitted on behalf of the delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia a working document on ways and means to preserve outer space for peaceful uses.

He said it was difficult to overestimate the urgency of the issue. Keeping outer space peaceful, he observed, was among the major tasks facing all of mankind, the tasks the solution of which determined the future of our planet and all world civilization.

The Soviet Union was firmly and consistently committed to the idea of barring weapons from outer space and using it exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The committee on the peaceful use of outer space was called upon to make a weighty contribution to work in three major areas on which chief emphasis should be laid, said the Soviet representative.

Those were preventing the placement of weapons in outer space, banning the development, testing and deployment of strike space systems.

That was establishing extensive international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space with the participation of all states irrespective of the level of their economic and social development.

That was consolidating international legal and organizational principles of the activity on the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD041210 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 4 TASS -- A meeting of the group on Strategic Arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CEMA FOREIGN TRADE TALKS

PM041037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Announcements"]

[Text] The 73d session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 27-29 May. Taking part in it were delegations from the following CEMA countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

According to an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, an SFRY delegation took part in the session.

Representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank took part in the session.

The question of the work by CEMA's Standing Commission on Foreign Trade in 1985 and of further avenues for its activity was discussed.

The results of talks held on the conclusion of long-term trade agreements for 1986-1990 and of protocols for reciprocal commodity deliveries between CEMA countries and also the SFRY in 1986 were examined, as were tasks aimed at their fulfillment and at the further development of trade.

The long-term trade agreements for 1986-1990, concluded between CEMA countries on the basis of the coordination of national economic plans and closely linked with cooperation in the spheres of material production, science, and technology, envisage a further growth of commodity turnover.

CEMA JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN FOUR LANGUAGES

LD292139 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- An agreement on the publication of the journal of the CMEA secretariat "Economic Cooperation of CMEA Member Countries" in English, Spanish, German and French was signed in Moscow today.

The journal will be a quarterly one and will be circulated in five continents. It will cover matters of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the CMEA member countries, activity of the bodies of the council, as well as problems of international economic cooperation.

The agreement was signed by Chief of the Department of Economic Information of the CEMA secretariat Vaclav Soukup and general director of the Hungarian printing complex "Lapiado Vallalati", Norbert Silkosi. CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychov was present at the signing of the agreement.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CUTS IN SOVIET REPRESENTATION

LD050555 Moscow TASS in English 0546 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York Jun 5 TASS- The United Nations Committee on Relations with the Host Country has resumed its work. Centerpiece to the delegates is the question of arbitrary actions by the United States, a country which hosts the United Nations Organization's Headquarters, against the permanent U.N. missions of the USSR and several other states. The debate on this issue is known to have begun in March after the United States demanded, without any grounds whatsoever, a cut in the size of the staff of U.N. missions of the USSR, the Belorussioan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Soviet delegation had every right to expect that the U.S. Administration would take into account the criticism of its actions and create normal conditions for the activity of the foreign missions, V.S. Safronchuk, delegate of the USSR said. The U.S. side did not show, however, any signs of such a constructive approach.

U.S. Violating UN Charter

LD050654 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: U.N. Committee on Relations with the Host Country has resumed its work. Centerpiece to the committee is the question of the U.S. arbitrary actions against the permanent U.N. mission of the USSR and several other states.

The debate on this issue is known to have begun in March after the United States demanded, without any grounds whatsover, a cut in the size of the employees of the Soviet Union's permanent U.N. missions. The delegations of many countries denounced then the United States' violation of its commitments to the United Nations. The delegates noted that such actions affected the very foundations and the future of the organization.

The Soviet delegation had every right to expect from the U.S. Administration to take account of the criticism addressed to it and create normal conditions for the activity of the foreign missions, said Vasiliy Safronchuk, representative of the USSR. The U.S. side has failed, however, to display any signs of a constructive approach. It insists, as before, on its arbitrary and unlawful demands for a cut in the number of Soviet deplomats in New York.

The questions of the number, status and activity of the permanent U.N. missions are regulated only on the basis of the U.N. charter, the headquarters agreement and other international agreements, the Soviet representative said. But the U.S. Administration does not take this into consideration and continues acting as if the generally-recognized international principles and norms do not exist and the point at issue is the purely internal problem of the United States, which falls under exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. authorities.

The Soviet Union attaches overriding importance to the U.N. activity to ensure peace and security and consolidate international cooperation in all spheres of the organization's work, the Soviet representative said. This is why we measure the U.N. requirements by the yardstick other than the United States. We do not boycott, as Washington does, the United Nations' work in major directions but are actively involved in it.

In the U.S. Administration they should realize that its course of violating the U.N. charter, the headquarters agreement and other norms of international law is pursued at a moment of history, which is of signal importance, when building up trust in international agreements and the United Nations Organization -- an influential international forum for coordinating states' actions and keeping peace and security in the world -- is what is most badly needed.

The representatives of Afghanistan and Bulgaria, who took the floor at the session, urged the committee to reject the groundless attempts by the U.S. Administration to force their demands on other U.N. member states and to determine at its own discretion the size of their permanent missions.

HALIFAX MEETING SHOWS 'CRACKS' IN NATO SOLIDARITY

PM050958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Shelkov Commentator's Column: "Glib Documents"]

[Text] The spring session of the NATO foreign ministers council has been held in the Canadian city of Halifax. The foreign policy department leaders of the 16 member-countries of this aggressive alliance held a 2-day discussion behind closed doors, this time not governed by a prearranged agenda.

NATO's bosses, above all the United States, tried to make the question of "consolidating forces in the face of international terrorism" a matter of paramount importance at the present session. However, the ministers' attention centered on completely different problems during the discussion in Halifax. These problems were connected with the whole range of East-West relations and, above all, the continuing arms race. As the briefings held by delegation spokesmen noted, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz had to hear quite a few anxious words during the session, particularly about the U.S. plans to begin production of binary weapons. But the most serious differences between Washington and its partners appeared on the White House's intentions to finally abandon the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. The NATO partners' concern at the consequences of such a move by the United States proved much stronger than the leadership's desire not to air their differences in public and not to publicize the conflicts that had emerged.

For example, Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney stated that these U.S. intentions "will not be supported by NATO and will undoubtedly not be approved by the Canadian Government."

The foreign ministers of Britain, the FRG, the Netherlands, and other bloc member-countries also expressed concern at the fate of the SALT II treaty in view of the White House's recent actions.

Nevertheless, under U.S. pressure, the session's main statement bypassed the most acute points of conflict. On the whole the final documents reflected the NATO leadership's concern at the tremendous appeal of the Soviet Union's constructive stance on problems of ending the arms race -- in both nuclear and conventional arms. Attempting to find a propaganda counter to the USSR's realistic proposals, the authors of those documents yet again resorted to citing the "Soviet military threat."

The Halifax sessions of NATO's supreme organ again demonstrated this military alliance's inability to respond in a businesslike manner to the sensible initiatives of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. At the same time the present NATO council session also provides evidence of the deep cracks within "Atlantic solidarity" which can hardly be papered over by glib final documents.

TUMANOV CLAIMS U.S. ESPIONAGE AT RADIO LIBERTY

LD021903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Television and newspapers have received many letters requesting a fuller account of the subversive activity of Radio Liberty, the Russian-language service that was headed by Oleg Tumanov. Tumanov recently spoke at a news conference in Moscow. Central television has held a meeting between Oleg Tumanov and representatives of Soviet press, television, and radio:

[Begin Tumanov recording] Radio Liberty as such is headed by Dr Vaslev. Dr Vaslev is a regular officer of the U.S. military intelligence service. The Russian-language service of Radio Liberty is directly headed by Golskiy, Konstantin Vladimirovich Golskiy. He is a regular intelligence officer, a U.S. military intelligence officer, a specialist in the methods of conducting psychological warfare. He is a major. At the radio station there are several sections working directly for the CIA. [end recording] [Video shows Tumanov speaking to eight men seated around a table; the namecards Ponomarev (initials indistinct), D.D. Biryukov, and V.A. Starkov are visible.]

[Announcer] Oldg Aleksandrovich Tumanov, who worked more than 20 years at the radio station, in an effort to put right the mistake he made in his youth, collected confidential material over a long period of time that unmasks the activity of the subversive radio station. Following his return, he handed this material over to the relevant Soviet organs. You will be able to see in full the program "The Truth About the Corporation of Lies" tomorrow immediately following the "Vremya" program.

TASS Report

LD032228 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Radio Liberty was set up under the CIA auspices and is still operating under its guidance, Oleg Tumanov, a former editor of the radio station's Russian service, has revealed. A videotape of his meeting with representatives of several Soviet press bodies in Moscow was shown on Soviet television on Tuesday.

According to Tumanov, no one could be hired by Radio Liberty without a thorough vetting by U.S. special services. The radio station was directed by Nikolay Vaslev, an American career military intelligence officer, he said.

In Munich, the "security department" was headed by Richard Cummings, a CIA officer.

Robert Redlich, in charge of Radio Liberty's relations with the press, Vladimir Golskiy, head of the Russian service, Nikolay Petrov, assistant director of the Russian service, and many other senior and rank-and-file employees of the radio station were serving at American intelligence departments, Tumanov revealed.

Radio Liberty, he went on, had departments gathering information about the USSR: "Research Department", "Red Archives", and "Samizdat Archives".

In Paris, there operated a department studying the audience, headed by Jean Parta and Charles Allen (both CIA officers). The department had branches in many Western European cities.

Tumanov said that there existed a special "Censorship Department" headed by CIA official Sam Lion.

Radio Liberty maintained close contacts with branches of U.S. military intelligence having headquarters in Munich and its environs, Tumanov pointed out.

These were intelligence schools specializing in espionage against the USSR. "There are two such schools in Bavaria. One is at the McGrow barracks, the other is in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Students at the two schools have free access to the Radio Liberty area, to the station's classified materials and files, while RL employees deliver lectures at the schools. They train the students, tell them how to behave in the USSR and East European countries, how to establish contacts with Soviet citizens for spying or other subversive purposes. The students then move on to Langley, the Pentagon, and not in the last turn, to the embassy and other missions of the U.S. in the USSR."

KORNILOV ON U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST NATIONAL DEMOCRACY

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst:

We have to deal with an administration which, apparently, stubbornly opposes the fundamental principles, on which the Constitution of the United States is based. The administration comes out not just against some or other freedoms for some or other certain people or groups. An offensive is in progress against the whole constitutional system, which was established two hundred years ago. This is pointed out in a statement issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, which was founded in the USA.

There is more than enough ground for drawing such a conclusion. Whatever aspect of socio-political or economic life in the USA one may take, one will see in all fields an orgy of reaction, a growth of militarism, the flouting of democracy, strengthening attacks of the monopolies against the vital rights of the millions of people.

Material preparations for a nuclear duel are continuing in the USA full speed ahead. It is planned to spent more than 60 billion dollars in the course of the decade from 1984 to 1993 on the "star wars" preparations programme alone. While rejecting all initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and continuing feverishly stockpiling ever new weapons of death and destruction -- nuclear, chemical and so-called "conventional" ones, the United States ruling circles are pushing the world to the brink of a catastrophe, jeopardising the fundamental right of millions of people in various countries, including in the United States itself -- the right to life.

The cult of force, terror and violence has become part and parcel of the "American way of life". Hardly a week passes without reports reaching from the United States about most cruel victimisation of "different minded people". Such repressions are levelled both against students marching in the ranks of an anti-war demonstration and black Americans protesting against discrimination and racism, workers on strike and journalists, who were bold enough to expose corruption.

The FBI is known to have collected files for [on] 34 million Americans. Practically the whole population of the United States is under close surveillance of the secret political police.

According to the American privacy protection study commission, the federal administration runs nearly 7,000 various systems for control of the behavior of citizens, including almost 4,000 million information bits. This means that there are up to 18 control files on an average per each citizen of the United States. This is a scale that McCarthy himself would envy.

Metastases of racism, which have deeply affected America, have turned the lives of millions of non-white Americans into a tragedy. The unemployment rate among black Americans has reached 15 percent -- almost twice as much as among the white citizens. Although the black Americans make only 12 percent of the population, 35.7 percent of them live below the official "poverty line". The position of the so-called "Chicanos", people who came from Mexico, and who, in common with Puerto Ricans and representatives of other nationalities, are denied all rights, is even worse.

Arthur Fleming, former chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, described recently the growing poverty in the United States as a national tragedy and moral disgrace. The USA, the wealthiest country of the capitalist world, has more than 80 million people, who, according to the estimates of the Labour Department, live below the sufficiency line and more than 35 million citizens who are officially rated in statistics among those "below the poverty line". In the "affluent" USA there are 3.5 million jobless, 12 million people who sank to the lowest depth of poverty, and millions of citizens who according to the British newspaper "OBSERVER", go to bed hungry every day.

"The Ominous Parallels: The End of Freedom in America" is the name of a book about the USA by Professor Leonard Peikoff of New York University. He analyses the situation in the United States and draws the conclusion that today's America, as was recently the case with Nazi reich, is being increasingly turned into a military-political state.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES U.S. UNION OFFICIAL

PM051102 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

["Talk With U.S. Trade Union Delegation" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on 4 June a delegation of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers of the U.S. led by its president, prominent American public figure William W. Winpisinger. The union is currently staying in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

Views were exchanged on Soviet-American relations, disarmament problems and prevention of nuclear war, prospects for the development of ties between the workers and trade unions of the USSR and the United States.

William Winpisinger gave Anatoliy Dobrynin a greetings message made in bronze for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. That message symbolizes the 41st anniversary of the joint victory of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and other countries over German Nazism, their fight for peace and general security. The meeting, which was held in a genial [dobrozhelatelnyy] atmosphere, was attended by G.F. Sukhoruchenkova, secretary of the AUCCTU.

FURTHER ON SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' USSR VISIT

PRAVDA Reports

PM050902 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chinese Social Scientists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences headed by Ding Weizhi, deputy secretary general of the Academy of Social Sciences, was in the Soviet Union 11 May-2 June 1986 at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and familiarized itself with the work of leading USSR scientific institutions and a number of republic academies of sciences.

The USSR Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences reached an accord on the development of contacts in the social sciences sphere. The sides expressed satisfaction with the positive outcome of the talks, which proceeded in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The delegation was received by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. R.G. Yanovskiy, dean of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, took part in the conversation.

PRC Delegate Comments

OW041205 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences led by Ding Weizhi, deputy secretary general of the academy, ended its visit to the Soviet Union, which it made at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The Chinese guests visited several Soviet cities and a number of scientific research institutes under the Soviet Academy of Sciences and held talks with noted Soviet social scientists.

On 2 June, a final round of talks was held with a delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. During the talks, an agreement was reached on establishing contacts and cooperation between the two sides in the field of social sciences. According to the agreement, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will both send social scientists to hold talks in Beijing in the first half of 1987 on signing an agreement on cooperation between the two academies.

At the final meeting at the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, (Polomoleyev), head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences delegation and an academician of the academy, said: The Soviet-Chinese talks have been very fruitful. The Soviet scholars expressed a strong desire to develop academic contacts with their Chinese counterparts. The Chinese side personally learned about this Soviet desire in the course of their visit. He said: I hope that the talks will bear fruit and help promote further cooperation. Academician (Polomoleyev) expressed his firm belief that as a result of visiting Soviet research institutes and holding talks with Soviet scholars, the Chinese scholars gained very interesting information. He said: Of course, such a short visit enables our Chinese counterparts to gain only a general understanding of our country and its scientific activities. He said: In such a short visit, two impressions may be gained, namely, of the diversity of the Soviet nation and the rich scientific activities of Soviet scholars. Academician (Polomoleyev) concluded: I wish the Chinese scholars great success in developing social sciences and pursuing their individual research goals.

Ding Weizhi, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and leader of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences delegation, talked with his Soviet counterparts about his impressions of the visit.

[Begin recording] After our 1-week visit to Moscow, we visited Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, and Hovosibirsk. Our hosts had made meticulous arrangements for our visits. The visit was conducted in a very efficient way. One of the great advantages was that the arrangements enabled us to contact as many Soviet social scientists and visit as many Soviet social scientific research institutes as possible within the time limit. Although the itinerary was slightly too hectic for us, we were very pleased about it. In a short period of time we contacted many outstanding Soviet scholars of social scientific circles. However, because of the large number of visits and of contacts with Soviet scholars, we did not have thorough discussions on any specific subject. But rather than regarding it as a disadvantage, I would say that it was a good thing. Although these brief talks and contacts did not give us enough time to hold any lengthy discussions of subjects of interest to both sides, they nevertheless laid a good foundation for the next round of academic exchanges between our two countries. When we return home, we will strive to further develop academic exchanges between social scientific circles of our two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. ASIA-PACIFIC POLICY

PM041545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta report under the rubric "The Press Reports": "Beijing's View"]

[Text] The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article analyzing the tense situation in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean. It says in part:

In the course of a single month U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger have visited Asia and the Pacific region. For the first time in many years U.S. President Reagan arrived here to confer with ASEAN foreign ministers on Bali and to attend the conference of the "Seven" in Tokyo. These and many other facts testify to the close attention paid by the United States to this part of the world.

The United States has its strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific region, RENMIN RIBAO writes further. In order to safeguard these interests, the Reagan administration has elaborated and is implementing a special policy line with a view to strengthening and expanding political, economic, and military ties with U.S. partners in this part of the world. Judging by appearances, the main emphasis here is placed on the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Far East and the implementation of a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The so-called "arc of security," that is a chain of U.S. military bases extending from Japan to Australia, has been established and is being strengthened. Since last year the might of U.S. nuclear and conventional forces in Asia and the Pacific region has markedly increased. The U.S. 7th Fleet now has more nuclear submarines, and surface vessels have been equipped with cruise missiles. At the Misawa base in Japan nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers are deployed.

U.S. military assistance to South Korea and Thailand is increasing. Thus last year, Washington appropriated $230 million to Seoul and $110 million to Bangkok.

The U.S. policy, RENMIN RIBAO writes in conclusion, is complicating the already serious situation in the region.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA

OW311124 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Listeners: Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, made a report at the 19th congress of the party in which he attached great importance to issues in the Asian-Pacific region.

In his report, Batmonh emphatically pointed out: The development of goodneighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between Mongolia and China is of great significance. He said: Mongolia unswervingly pursues the principled course of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, our station commentator Mulatov comments as follows: Socialist countries have cooperated with one another in trying hard to consolidate the foundation for peace and relax tension in Asia. All this conforms to their basic interests. In order to prevent imperialists from expanding their aggressive activities in Asia, People's Mongolia has actively cooperated with the Soviet Union, Democratic Korea, Vietnam, and other Indochinese countries. Mongolia is China's neighboring nation. It believes that to promote relations of cooperation with China on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other is of great significance. In his report, Batmonh pointed out: This kind of cooperation conforms to the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples, the cause of peace, and socialism.

Listeners, you know that the imperialist group is trying its best to erect a barrier in the East against the socialist countries. It places its bet on the setup of a new military block in Asia. It has sown the seeds of dissension and hostility among various nations, including socialist nations, and makes use of the contradictions and differences among Asian nations to turn the Pacific-Asian and the Indian Ocean regions into permanent sources of tension.

Vorotnikov, head of the CPSU delegation, made a speech at the 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress, in which he paid particular attention to the strategy of the imperialists in the Asian area.

Listeners, in order to tackle the complicated issues in Asia, consolidate the foundation for peaceful coexistence, and create an ideal environment for peaceful cooperation, all nations in Asia must unite as one and exert constructive efforts. Vorotnikov said: The Soviet Union holds that socialist China can play a significant role in consolidating relations of good-neighborliness among various nations in Asia.

PRAVDA REPORTS HURRICANE IN SOUTHWEST CHINA

PM030951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Raging Elements"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- The paper CHINA DAILY reports that eastern parts of Sichuan Province (southwest China) have been hit by hurricane winds and torrential rain after a prolonged drought. The paper reports that over 80,000 homes and more than 6,600 hectares of grain and other crops have been destroyed. There have been casualties.

PRAVDA REPORTS SHEVARDNADZE, ABE LUNCHEON SPEECHES

PM0415929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Talks began in Moscow on 30 May between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and S. Abe, Japanese foreign minister. The guest is paying an official visit to our country at the Soviet Government's invitation.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in S. Abe's honor. Among those present were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.K. Antonov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other officials.

Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR, and officials accompanying S. Abe were present at the luncheon for the Japanese side.

Speeches were exchanged. E.A. Shevardnadze said in his speech: At our recent meeting in Tokyo we noted with satisfaction the resumption of Soviet-Japanese political dialogue and agreed to continue it. Now, when you are in Moscow, Mr Minister, we are justified in saying that our dialogue is acquiring a stable character. That is in the interests of our countries and peoples and of world peace.

Now that we have met for the second time, it is extremely important that we determine in principle the further direction and content of our dialogue. In our view it must definitely be directed toward developing Soviet-Japanese relations in all spheres. But it is also obvious that our relations exist within the framework of certain realities and that those realities oblige us to view world politics in the broadest terms. The path from being just neighbors to becoming good neighbors is also part of the improvement of the international situation, the lowering of tension there, and the strengthening of the foundations of peace and world security. It is our firm conviction that present-day Japan could use its considerable weight and prestige to ensure that the realities of our time do not force us in different directions but instead promote the development of mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation. Then some acute problems in our relations would appear differently.

I believe that our intensive search for ways to ensure a nuclear-free future for mankind should produce a powerful response among the Japanese in particular who have experienced for themselves the horror of the nuclear hell. And it is for that very reason that we hope for cooperation with Japan in implementing the program for the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons set out in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our peoples have a vitally important interest in the ending of nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union's position on this matter is well known. We not only consistently pursue the line of achieving an international accord on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests but have also unilaterally imposed a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Recently M.S. Gorbachev announced that this moratorium will operate until 6 August this year and offered President Reagan a special meeting.

By continuing its nuclear explosions the United States is also destroying the hopes of the peoples, including the Japanese people.

We are aware of the attempts that have been made to convince other countries that the level of their security will rise if the U.S. "star wars" program is implemented. Some take this on trust and even hurry to take part in it. It is for the Japanese side to make the appropriate decision, of course. I should like to draw attention, however, to the offensive character of space armaments, which are being developed as a more dangerous equivalent of nuclear weapons. The appearance of these armaments will reduce the level of all states' security and will make the continuation of the process of limiting and curtailing the arms race virtually impossible.

Judging by the U.S. Administration's recent statements, it is already trying to discard as quickly as possible all restrictions standing in the way of a nuclear and other arms buildup. We can see this from the example of Washington's attitude toward the SALT II treaty. And we are not dealing with imaginary violations of its provisions by the other side -- it is simply that the latest U.S. nuclear missiles hit and exceed the treaty's limits. The limits established by the treaty have become a hindrance. So they are trying to sweep it away. That is the "logic" of the militarist policy and the evolution of the politicians who refused to ratify this most important agreement in the strategic arms limitation sphere.

Such actions cause grave alarm throughout the world.

The point of all this is not to cause discord in Japan's relations with its allies. We simply proceed from the premise that any discussion with a neighbor presupposes complete frankness. Neighbours must be truthful with one another.

Yes, the neighborliness factor imposes many obligations. In particular, the obligation that we actively help to reduce tension in the Asian and Pacific regions, consolidate the security of all states in Asia, and establish broad, equitable, and mutually beneficial cooperation among them.

The recent Soviet Government statement on questions of the situation in the region made some specific observations. We propose that an exchange of opinions begin as soon as possible among all interested countries of this part of the world. The most important thing is that these should be joint steps by the Asian and Pacific states to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region and strengthen security. We see them taking the form of the broadest democratic discussion of all the questions of interest to the Pacific countries. Such a discussion may be organized in different forms -- collectively or on a bilateral basis. We are ready to exchange opinions with those who support our idea and with those who offer alternative solutions.

The Soviet Union and Japan could set an example and, of course, do quite a lot on a practical level. Other states would also gain from our cooperation.

There is also a lot that can and must be done to consolidate the foundations of good neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Japan.

When I recall in this context our meeting in Tokyo in January I think about its results and the approach to achieving them. We did not seek to outline all-embracing programs and did not dramatize our divergences but patiently and with goodwill found opportunities for drawing our positions closer together. As a result good agreements were worked out and a considerable step forward was achieved. We are hoping for a positive result now, as well.

If each future meeting between our countries' foreign ministers results in the attainment of positive if not always major accords we shall gradually move a substantial way toward each other. The important thing is not to stand still but to keep on moving.

The planned signing of an agreement on cultural ties is expected to be an important contribution to the further broadening of our relations and to the deeper mutual familiarization of both countries' peoples with their respective spiritual life and national culture.

There is a whole series of areas in which broader collaboration and cooperation between our countries is possible. We discussed this theme in detail in Tokyo and now in Moscow. It is good that our viewpoints coincided on many questions.

On that basis, we view your visit to Moscow, Mr Abe, as a significant continuation of the political dialogue between the two countries. A dialogue aimed at deepening mutual understanding and, where possible, at formulating a common approach to the solution of the urgent problems of the present day.

In his reply speech, S. Abe expressed high appreciation of the regular consultations between the USSR and Japanese foreign ministers and expressed the hope that the present meeting would also be successful. He said that there are unresolved questions in Japanese-Soviet relations. One such question was the signing of a Japanese-Soviet agreement on cultural ties. The signing of that agreement, which will take place during the current visit, opens the way to a balanced expansion of cultural ties between Japan and the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of reciprocity. In Tokyo I broached the question of visits by Japanese to the burial places of their relatives in northern regions and I explained that worship at ancestors' graves plays an important role in Japanese people's spiritual lives. In that connection I asked, for humanitarian reasons, for due attention to be shown to this question.

Here I should like to stress in particular that our most important task is to resolve the questions outstanding since World War II and to sign a peace treaty. I am confident that this in particular would enable our countries to develop friendly cooperation on a firm basis. I would like my present visit to the Soviet Union to be a step in this direction.

I would also like to note the significance of political dialogue between us not only for Japanese-Soviet relations but also for the international situation as a whole. In the present complex international situation the active conduct of high-level political dialogue between states with different social systems is vital to eliminate mutual distrust and solve existing problems. In the past 4 months Japan and the Soviet Union have had two opportunities to hold direct political dialogue and to conduct a frank and useful exchange of opinions on the most important questions of the present-day international situation. Our present talks are attracting considerable interest throughout the world. I also want to stress the importance of political dialogue between the Soviet Union and other states. I believe it highly desirable that dialogue, not confrontation, be the basis of international policy. In this regard I should like to note the fact that all the peoples of the world pin great hopes on political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, which bear a great responsibility for the solution of such very important international problems as disarmament and arms limitation. In particular, the world's peoples would like a second U.S.-Soviet summit to be held as soon as possible.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KUALA LUMPUR

LD031006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Jun (TASS) -- A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies arrived in the Malaysian capital today, led by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet parliamentarians are touring Southeast Asian countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZOLOTAREV DELEGATION'S SRV VISIT

PM280830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Departments was in Vietnam 3-12 May, during which time it acquainted itself with the CPV's work experience in organizing the monitoring and verification of the performance of party bodies' decisions.

The delegation held conversations at departments of the CPV Central Committee and at party organizations in the cities of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh, Ha Son Binh Province, and Vung Tau district, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. It was received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and CPV Central Committee secretary.

VIENTIANE REPORTS MOSCOW SEMINAR ENDS 30 MAY

BK030432 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A seminar on Soviet-Lao cooperation ended in Moscow on 30 May. The topics of the seminar included the implementation of a decision made at the 27th CPSU Congress, preparations for the Fourth LPRP Congress, and the promotion and building of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Delegates to the seminar stressed that public circles in both countries are determined to strengthen their bilateral, comprehensive relations from various branches of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, who also participated in the seminar.

INCREASED RELATIONS SOUGHT WITH PHILIPPINES

Aquino Contacts 'Intensified'

AU030808 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 3 (AFP) -- The Kremlin has called for increased political and cultural relations with the Philippines while the Soviet press urges development of trade, as the two countries celebrate 10 years of diplomatic relations.

Although Moscow clearly stated its support for deposed President Ferdinand Marcos after the June 7 Philippine elections, the Soviet leadership has now intensified contacts with President Corazon Aquino.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has called for development of relations in "political, cultural and other" fields.

The Soviet Government daily IZVESTIA, while pointing out recent "signs of Soviet-Filipino contact" such as an agreement signed between the two national new agencies, added that current trade between Moscow and Manila was not "fulfilling its potential."

The two countries established diplomatic relations on June 2, 1976.

10th Anniversary Marked

OW022309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Today is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines. This significant anniversary is widely marked in our countries. The progressive development of Soviet-Philippines ties is an important contribution to the maintenance of political stability in Southeast Asia. The Philippines Government, said Francisco Paraan , mayor of Baguio City in the Philippines, welcomes the Soviet foreign political initiatives aimed at preserving peace in the Asia-Pacific region, and the establishment of a peaceful and constructive political dialogue between the states of the region.

Cables Exchanged

PM031441 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June carries in its First Edition on page 1 the greetings messages between the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Philippine President Aquino. The Supreme Soviet Presidium message reads:

[To Her Excellency Mrs Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines,

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people congratulate you, Madame President, and, through you, the friendly Philippine people on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines.

"In this comparatively short period the efforts of both sides have created good relations between our countries, which serve as a good example of how two states with different social systems and guided by the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, and mutually advantageous cooperation, can build their ties in the political, cultural, and other spheres. Pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course, the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the line of developing friendly relations with your country and filling them with new constructive content.

"Today, when the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe persistently demand joint efforts on the part of all countries and peoples, the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Philippines would be a considerable contribution to the cause of improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole."

"We express confidence that relations between our countries will continue to develop in a spirit of friendship, trust, and mutual understanding for the good of the Soviet and Philippine peoples and for the sake of ensuring world peace.

"USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"

The Philippine message reads:

"To His Excellency A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

"On behalf of the Philippine Government and people I congratulate Your Excellency and, through you, the Soviet Government and people on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

"I am glad to note that over this period Soviet official representatives, scientists, sportsmen, artists, and tourists have been frequent guests in the Philippines. The largest Soviet mass media organs have offices in the Philippines.

"At the same time many Filipinos have visited the Soviet Union. This increased cultural exchange serves the cause of better mutual understanding and is a manifestation of good-will in relations between our peoples. Trade ties are of mutual benefit to our two countries.

"I hope that our relations will continue to develop and benefit our two countries' mutual desire for peace and friendship.

"I wish Your Excellency good health and successes. May the Soviet Union always live under conditions of peace, progress, and prosperity.

"Be assured of my highest respect.

"Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines"

Moscow Commentary on SRV Troup Withdrawal From Cambodia

Army Present By Request

BK240904 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Another group of Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia at the end of May. This has been agreed to by the Vietnamese and Cambodian Governments. Concerning this matter, our Indochinese affairs correspondent Comrade Leonid Krichevskiy has this to say:

This is the fifth withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer units from Cambodia. I would like to recall that the presence of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia is at the request of the legitimate Government of Cambodia and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979. The Vietnamese Army volunteers have helped the Cambodian people ensure their national security and this help is needed because danger to Cambodia's security has always been created by those who side with the murderous Pol Pot regime -- a regime that was toppled by the Cambodian people. From time to time, Pol Pot remnants have invaded Cambodian territory, crossing from Thailand. They often shell Cambodian villages and rob and kill the innocent Cambodian people. These bandits have received weapons and food from outside. They have no support inside Cambodia. The Cambodian National Armed Forces fulfill their national defense tasks more successfully with each passing day. This is why the Vietnamese volunteer units may be withdrawn, stage by stage, from Cambodia. As announced in Hanoi and Phnom Penh, this withdrawal will be completed by 1990 with, of course, the condition that there should be no extraordinary events that might threaten Cambodia's security.

Therefore, Vietnam and Cambodia have once again demonstrated their good will and firm desire to help promote detente in Southeast Asia.

The presence of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia is not the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. This tension has been caused by the fact that the United States and some outside forces have kept attempting to obstruct the normalization of good neighborliness in the region. Playing their political and strategic trump card in this region, they still feel unhappy to let this region live in peace. They keep interfering in the internal affairs of this region, sowing distrust, and heightening tension in this region. Confronting this, the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- have proposed constructive measures aimed at normalizing the situation through peaceful means. What have these countries proposed? They have proposed the holding of bilateral and multilateral negotiations between the group of Indochinese countries on one side and the group of ASEAN countries on the other -- such as Thailand -- and called for peace talks between Vietnam and China. What are the goals of these programs? They are to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and security and a zone of cooperation and peaceful coexistence. As for Cambodia, for the sake of national reconciliation, the legitimate government of this country has repeatedly declared its readiness to hold talks with the individuals or the organizations of the anti-Cambodian factions, but of course with the condition that the Pol Pot clique first be eradicated. Why has Cambodia set this precondition? It is because this clique is convicted of the crimes of barbariously killing more than 3 million Cambodians. The proposal of the Indochinese countries constitutes a good foundation ford a dialogue and this dialogue should begin as soon as possible. In the views in Hanoi, Phnom Penh, and Vientiane, this dialogue will be fruitful only when the affairs in Southeast Asia are solved without any outside interference. It is such an attitude that may help countries in this region advance along the road of long-lasting peace and cooperation.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Return

LD231938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 86

[Ye. Kochanov video report on Cambodia; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] More and more Cambodians deceived by enemy propaganda are coming back to their own land. Ye. Kochanov reports:

Four hundred and eleven members of armed counterrevolutionary groups came over to the side of the legitimate Government of Cambodia in April this year. These data have just been published by the SPK agency. [video shows a group of children with satchels walking along.]

[Doud Kheng, in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] I, Doud Kheng, on 30 April submitted of my own free will to the people's authorities near the village of (?Phnei) in Kampong Spoe Province. In December last year I was working in a field. Two unknown men approached. They turned out to be Pol Potites. They established what is called contact. Later I maintained it myself, in fear of retribution. Soon I joined a band. We hid in the mountains, in small groups. Crimes? No, I did not commit crimes. Only propaganda operations and food supply. True, others did mine roads. Why did I surrender? I learned that the authorities would not persecute people like myself. [video shows man speaking to camera]

[Kochanov] Another example: "Phop Phon, a participant in the 1969 liberation struggle, subsequently an officer in the Pol Pot Army, company commander, took part in provocations against Vietnam, and stayed at camps on Thai territory. His decision to break with Pol Potites was fully conscious. He himself came to realize the hopelessness of the struggle against the government elected by the Cambodian people and the deep falaciousness of the ideas that he previously supported. Phop Phon acted resolutely. During a conference of group commanders, he killed four, injured one, and brought one along with him. They brought weapons and ammunition. Now Phop Phon has his own home and his own family. With them, and with all other Kampucheans, he is hoping to live till the days when the reaction and counterrevolution will have been finally dealt with once and for all. [video shows man working a field, woman walking along with two children.]

Withdrawal Complete by 1990

LD270705 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 27 May 86

["New Evidence of Peaceable Aspirations" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS-- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea that began on Monday is the fifth one since 1982 when the first contingent was pulled out. Since that time volunteer troops are withdrawn every year in growing numbers. According to the mutual agreement of the sides the withdrawal of troops is to be fully completed in 1990.

This provides patent illustration that the People's Republic of Kampuchea confidently follows the lines of national revival, that the people's power is successfully defending the sovereignty and independence of the country, is restoring the economy and ensuring the growth of well-being of the people. The People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea is in control of the whole territory of the country, reliably defending its frontiers and giving rebuff to surviving Pol Pot men who entrenched themselves in neighboring Thailand.

The People's Revolutionary Army enjoys support of the strata of the population who more actively participate in building a new life. The Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, held last year, which adopted the first five year plan of the republic, reflected the maturity and activity of the masses. The international positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea noticeably strengthened. It has been recognized by more than 40 states and national liberation movements. The reality is that the People's Republic of Kampuchea indisputably asserted itself as the only genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

Vietnamese volunteers are known to be staying in Kampuchea at the request of its government and the people, discharging the internationalist duty of rendering assistance in defending the young republic, in repelling interference into its affairs from outside. Their presence is fully in line with the U.N. Charter which enshrines the right of the states to help each in selfdefence. It is in line with the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The enemies of people's power in Kampuchea would not end the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Washington allocates millions of dollars to give aid to armed gangs of Pol Pot men and other reactionary groups. The subversive activities are conducted with a view of plunging the country, which experienced the horrors of genocide, back into the nightmare past.

Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos repeatedly noted that political solution of the Kampuchean issue should be viewed in two aspects: internal and international. The people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should resolve its internal affairs itself, without interference from outside. As to the international aspect, withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers troops from Kampuchea ought to be linked with termination of hostile actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and any interference from outside, with termination of any aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups. The latest withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea's territory provides fresh evidence of the consistency of that stand, good will and constructive efforts of the Indochinese states aimed at ensuring peace and stability in South East Asia.

Ceremony Reported

BK290215 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] On Tuesday, a ceremony was organized in Phnom Penh to bid farewell to the repatriated 98th Division of the Vietnamese volunteer army, which has fulfilled its internationalist duty in support of the Cambodian people. This Army unit was decorated with PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] honors. Comrade Heng Samrin and other Cambodian leaders attended the farewell ceremony. In his address, Comrade Bou Thang, national defense minister, highly appreciated the support of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING WITH GDR REPORTED

LD042352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Another session has been held in Moscow of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The final document of the session has been signed. The head of the Soviet delegation is Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The head of the GDR delegation is Comrade Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. [Video shows them signing documents in presence of unidentified Soviet and GDR officials] In the plans of both countries, cooperation is given great importance. It is to raise the practical yield of cooperation in the interests of socioeconomic acceleration that the activity of the commission -- comprising heads of ministries and departments of the GDR and USSR, distinguished scientists and experts -- is designed, with emphasis being placed on specific ways of developing cooperation in all fields of science, technology, and production, as well as organization of effective direct links between enterprises and scientific associations of both countries.

[Unidentified correspondent in German with superimposed translation] What was special about this session and what was its main outcome?

[Schuerer in German, with superimposed translation] The work of the session was entirely determined by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and 27th CPSU Congress, and the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during their recent meeting and conversations in Berlin. Specifically, we signed 19 new agreements on cooperation on priority fields of scientific-technical progress and a number of programs relating to individual industries for creating new equipment and intensifying production. All these agreements set our countries' workers serious tasks and we have no doubt of their success, since it is guaranteed by the accumulated experience of joint work.

Protocol Signed

LD041716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The 38th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR ended in Moscow on Wednesday.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 11th SED congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation led by the general secretaries of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, the session centered on measures aimed at raising the productivity and efficiency of the two countries' economies on the path of comprehensive intensification. Special attention here was devoted to the development and application of key technologies and the production of goods with the highest scientific-technical levels.

They serve the implementation of the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production until the year 2000, and the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-states until the year 2000.

The protocol on the results of the 38th session was signed by the chairman of the two sections of the inter-governmental commission, Gerhard Schuerer, Politburo candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Ministers of the two countries then signed 19 agreements and three branch programs.

The documents signed at the 38th session provide for the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation in new technologies and materials, in particular in micro-electronics, technical ceramics, microbiology and consumer goods production, as well as specialization and cooperation, especially in engineering.

During the 3-day discussions, the chairmen and members of the intergovernmental commission visited enterprises and production associations in various Soviet republics, familiarized themselves there with the stage reached in the realization of existing agreements and discussed further steps for expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

A press release on the 38th session states that the agreement reached between the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics and the USSR Ministry of Electronics Industry on the specialization and mutual delivery of active and passive components and of special technological equipment for their manufacture provides for the mutual exchange of a broad range of products and equipment in the period 1986-1990. The agreement concluded at the 38th session on the sphere of new ceramic materials is of great importance for a more economical use of material.

A protocol extends an agreement in the sphere of microbiology to the period 1986 to 1990, for the development of cooperation in biotechnology.

The chemical industry ministers of the two countries concluded an agreement to continue their long-standing cooperation in the sphere of polyurethane chemistry. As a result of existing joint work, large-scale production has been started in the two countries and new polyurethane raw materials and systems have been introduced in the production range through joint research and development, and quality has been significantly raised.

For the purpose of implementing the long-term program of GDR-USSR cooperation until the year 2000 and the further implementation of the results of plan coordination in the period 1986 to 1990, agreements and protocols to extend existing agreements were signed, thus solving important problems concerning the highest scientific-technical levels in economically decisive areas, the intensification of production, specialization, and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries.

In the metalworking industry, for example, this applies to the start of the series production of automatic looms with new technology on the basis of mutual deliveries of components.

The existing division of labor in the construction of agricultural machinery and tractors is supplemented by new products based on modern processing technologies.

Other agreements were concluded on construction and road building machinery, equipment for the manufacture of ceramic products, on x-ray analysis measuring equipment and on products of instrument construction.

During the session, agreements in the spheres of lightweight metal constructions, modern construction materials, calcium carbide, tire retreading, chemical wood pulp, paper and wallpaper, extracting potassium salt, and the manufacture of textile products were concluded.

The relevant ministers signed branch programs for the spheres of shipbuilding, chemical plant construction, and the chemical wood pulp and paper industry for the consistent realization of the long-term program of GDR-USSR cooperation until the year 2000.

The chairmen of the two sections of the commission conducted discussions at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine about the level reached in the realization of the government agreement concluded in November 1985 on the joint establishment of the hot strip mill in the Eisenhuettenkominat ost. They established further measures for the realization of this agreement.

The ministers, state secretaries and deputy ministers of the two countries conducted further discussions on previously concluded agreements at production associations, enterprises and institutions of the USSR.

The GDR Government delegation left for Berlin on Wednesday.

COMPARISON OF DEMICHEV-HAGER PROTOCOL SIGNING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its First Edition on page 1, under the headline "Strengthening Cultural Ties," carries a report on the signing of a cultural protocol between SED Central Committee Secretary Hager and USSR Minister of Culture Demichev. This has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version, published on page F 1 in the Eastern Europe section of the 3 Jun 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line twelve in PRAVDA reads: more important step along the path of enhancing the efficiency of, and of deepening cultural ties and creative interaction between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, and accords with the tasks concerning the comprehensive development of relations between the two countries, set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress decisions.

The conversation was attended by Yu. P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department; U. Ragwitz, chief of the SED Central Committee Cultural Section; and S. Koerner, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

The delegation headed by K. Hager departed for home on the same day. (rewording and supplying additional passage)

DISARMAMENT CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH BULGARIA

PM040754 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Bulgarian Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Bulgarian consultations on questions of disarmament were held at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry 26-28 May. Participating in them on the Soviet side was V.L. Israelyan, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and, on the Bulgarian side, K. Tellalov, head of the Bulgarian delegation at the disarmament conference.

The participants in the consultations had talks with P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister.

ANTONOV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD041123 Budapest MTI in English 0840 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 4 (MTI) -- New, more effective ways and means have to be adopted in all fields of economic cooperation, Soviet Vice-Premier Aleksey Antonov, co-chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and permanent deputy of the Soviet Union to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, said in a statement to MTI's office in Moscow. He pointed out that the initial steps had been taken in the direct cooperation of companies and branches. Excerpts from the interview:

Q: What opportunities have opened up for the expansion of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific and technical cooperation following the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?

A: The Soviet Union is the most important foreign economic partner of Hungary, holding an over 30 per cent share in her overall foreign trade turnover. Hungary takes a stable 5th place among the foreign trade partners of the Soviet Union. To illustrate the dimensions of bilateral economic relations, in the years from 1981 to 1985 the value of reciprocal goods deliveries exceeded 40,000 million roubles, which is 70 per cent more than in the period 1976-1980.

The resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party opened up new possibilities for the intensification of cooperation, mainly in the fields of science, technology and production.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU called for a radical transformation of the entire social production through the use of leading technics [as received] and technology, which also involves a considerable increase in the export opportunities and import requirements of the Soviet national economy.

The resolutions of the congress reflect a firm intention to intensify socialist economic integration, and to switch over to intensive production specialization and cooperation in the relations with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

We are working to consistently realize these objectives. A major part in strengthening and improving economic relations is played by the regular meetings of Soviet and Hungarian leaders, where ways of settling the key problems of cooperation are defined.

As the results of the Soviet-Hungarian national economic plan coordination indicate, in the present five-year plan period reciprocal goods traffic will surpass 51,000 million roubles (calculated on the 1985 prices), or 31 per cent more than in the previous five-year plan cycle.

Both sides pay particular attention to the intensification of production specialization and cooperation. Engineering goods delivered under specialization and cooperation schemes account for 67 per cent of overall Soviet engineering exports to Hungary, and the figure for Hungarian supplies to the Soviet Union is 72 per cent. These figures are the highest in CMEA relations of this type.

Production cooperation has shown some progress in certain branches. Products delivered under such schemes account for 60 per cent of car manufacture. On the other hand, there are branches which do not yet utilize in full the possibilities inherent in this form of cooperation. Component units and parts take a 10 per cent share in the Soviet export of specialized manufactured goods, with the same ration for Hungarian deliveries being 13 per cent.

This situation does not conform to the actual possibilities and interests of the partners. At present production cooperation is a basic source of accelerating the growth in goods traffic. The Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental committee systematically promotes cooperation in this important area.

Q: Implementation of the recently adopted complex programme on scientific and technical progress for the period until 2000 is the most important task for the cooperation of CMEA countries. What duties does it impose on the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation?

A: As is well-known, Hungary takes part in the elaboration of 80 scientific themes covering all the five fields of the programme. Under the decision of the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the national scientific and technical authorities of the Soviet Union and Hungary coordinated joint work on 390 themes for the current five-year plan period, with 110 serving directly the implementation of tasks contained in the programme. The coordination work of Soviet and Hungarian authorities is nearing completion. Within the framework of cooperation aimed at carrying out the programme, 85 different technical installations, 20 up-to-date technologies and 5 kinds of materials are to be worked out and employed in production, mainly in the years from 1986 to 1990.

For instance, a measuring centre is to become operative in Hungary, equipped partly with Soviet machinery, for the control of the "ikomat-30" large matrix integrated circuits. A linkage of Hungarian machine tools and Soviet robots will result in a flexible production system, which is scheduled to start operation in a Soviet factory in 1987, and the modernized version of the MPSZ-1000 device, used to load nuclear fuel in power plants, is to be put to serial production in the Soviet Union in 1988.

Q: New forms need to be adopted for the solution of recurrent tasks of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Which of them do you consider to have the greatest future?

A: The accomplishment of tasks set by our party congresses is closely associated with the further improvement of the cooperation mechanism. What is necessary in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is to employ far more energetically the forms of direct cooperation among companies and branches, such as joint associations, planning offices and laboratories.

Some measures have already been taken in this field. A joint collective has been set up for the development of space technical devices and their use in branches of the Soviet and Hungarian national economies. At present 115 Soviet and Hungarian companies maintain direct relations, serving the development of production and scientific-production cooperation and the exchange of leading experience.

At present the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-governmental committee considers the possibility of setting up a joint association, 15 joint companies, 3 joint collective and a joint laboratory in various branches of the national economy.

Q: The technical standard and quality of goods is assuming growing importance in our cooperation. What measures are taken by the Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental committee for the solution of this task?

A: We have plenty of reserves in this field. In our view, a consistent aspiration for the world's most outstanding results should be a guiding principle in our cooperation and goods exchange. The inter-governmental committee has commissioned the competent ministries of the two countries to survey the technical standard and quality of goods supplied and, on this basis, to work out measures by the end of 1986 so that the products come abreast of the world standard in technical-efficiency parameters and quality, Aleksey Antonov said.

HUNGARY'S KADAR, PRC'S WU XUEQIAN MEET

LD041829 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 4 TASS -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has received today Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, Chinese foreign minister. In the course of the meeting, the sides exchanged views on topical international issues and appraised the development of Hungarian-Chinese relations in recent years.

Later in the day, Wu Xueqian was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REPORTS BUJAK ARREST IN POLAND

PM040925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hiding in the Underground..."]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May -- The PAP agency reports that Polish internal affairs organs have arrested Z. Bujak, chairman of the so-called "interim coordinating commission." He had been hiding from the military prosecutor's office since December 1981, carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing Poland's constitutional system, the report points out.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES UK 'SHADOW' FOREIGN SECRETARY

PM041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on 2 June D. Healey, the British Labour Party's "shadow" foreign secretary, who is in Moscow as member of the British parliamentary delegation. An exchange of opinions took place on disarmament problems, and on questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the British Labour Party.

V.V. Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the conversation.

TOLKUNOV-LED GROUP MEETS LUXEMBOURG'S SANTER

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg June 4 -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov writes:

A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov has completed its official visit to Luxembourg. It stayed here on the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Luxembourg Parliament.

Today the Soviet delegation was received by the chairman of the Government of Luxembourg Jacques Santer. During the conversation that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on questions of bilateral relations and pressing international problems. The delegation also had a meeting with the minister of justice, culture and the environment Robert Krieps.

"We are satisfied with the results of our talks in Luxembourg", a press conference was told by the head of the Soviet delegation. "They revealed the striving of both sides to further develop bilateral relations in all fields. We also discussed a number of international problems of mutual interest. Despite the existing differences of views we noted, nevertheless, the striving of both states to do the maximum to strengthen peace on earth and avert nuclear war, and reached agreement to expand parliamentary ties between our countries. They can and must play a positive role in improving the international situation".

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed confidence that the exchange of delegations of Soviet and Luxembourg members of parliament will play a positive role in strengthening bilateral relations. "During conversations with members of the country's government we expressed the sincere striving of Soviet people to live in peace and friendship with the people of Luxembourg".

Returns to Moscow

LD042049 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have returned in Moscow from Luxembourg today. They were on an official visit in that country at the invitation of the Luxembourg parliament -- Chamber of Deputies.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM041335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party [PCI] veterans, headed by B. Sclavo, deputy chairman of the PCI Central Control Commission, was in the USSR 23 May-1 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCI. After Moscow, the delegation visited the Estonian SSR and Leningrad, where it familiarized itself with the activity of party organizations and all working people in implementing the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and Leningrad CPSU Obkom, visited an industrial enterprise and a kolkhoz, and met with Great Patriotic War veterans.

ZAKHAROV-LED CPSU DELEGATION TRAVELS TO FRANCE

PM041307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.G. Zakharov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, left for France on 1 June at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

PROTOCOL SIGNING MARKS END OF HELSINKI MEETING

LD042251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Jun (TASS) -- The 32d session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded its work here today.

The report on the results of the session points to the successful continuation of the commission's work on the main sections of the long-term program for developing and strengthening trade-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries up to 1995. Mutually beneficial practical results have been obtained in the implementation of working plans and, in a number of aspects of scientific-technological cooperation, the preconditions have been created for the further development of commercial-economic links between the USSR and Finland.

Particular attention was paid at the session to the growing role and significance of scientific-technological links in the maintenance of a high level of trade between the two countries on a long-term basis, and of creating favorable conditions for cooperation within the framework of the "Interbol" and "Fobos" space research programs. A decision was adopted to create a provisional working group in the sphere of space research to determine specific themes and forms of further cooperation.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session. It was signed by A.K. Romanov, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and by (Pekka Yaukho), chairman of the Finnish side of the commission, general director of the Finnish State Scientific-Technological Center.

P. Yaukho noted the fruitful nature of the commission's session when signing the protocol. Scientific-technological cooperation contributes to the search for new forms and methods of bilateral trade, it contributes also to the activation of links in the sphere of natural sciences and the humanities. I am sure that the commission's work will continue to expand in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, P. Yaukho pointed out.

TASS REPORTS FRG CP MEETING ON REGIONAL CONGRESS

LD042032 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 4 TASS -- The Secretariat of the Board of the German Communist Party (GCP), at a meeting this week, considered the results of the discussion of the decision of the party's Hamburg congress in regional, district and primary organisations and groups. This was reported by the GCP press service today. The Secretariat of the GCP Board has described as an illustration of the party's spirited unity the unanimous approval by the Communists of the Federal Republic of Germany of the decisions of the eighth congress of the party, which are a landmark in the struggle for the vital aspirations of the working people, for lasting peace and disarmament. Through the discussion of the decisions of the congress and through their implementation in practice, the GCP contributes to further developing the extraparliamentary struggle for a new policy, for a world without nuclear weapons, and for jobs for everyone. During the constructive discussion it was emphasised that it was necessary that the GCP take an active part in actions against the nuclear programme of Bonn. Special responsibility of the communists in stepping up struggle for peace and for an end to nuclear explosions was pointed out.

FRG DECIDES TO EXPAND AIR FORCE

LD050856 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 5 TASS -- Thirty five special multi-purpose "Tornado" fighter-bombers equipped with the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) will be phased into service with the West German Bundeswehr before 1988. This aircraft will be added to the earlier-ordered 322 fighter-bombers to be supplied to the West German Airforce within the framework of the so-called programme for increasing the Bundeswehr's combat might in the 1990's. A total of 3.3 billion West German marks are to be set aside for the purchase of additional aircraft. This decision was passed by the representatives of the parties of the ruling CDU/CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party] coalition at a special session of the Bundestag Commission on Questions of Defence.

Bonn's military preparations spark off serious concern among the West German democratic public which comes out for achieving concrete results in disarmament and for putting a stop to the dangerous arms race.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN IN MOSCOW

Kremlin Dinner Held

LD041635 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The Government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

The dinner was attended on the Soviet side by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the South Yemeni side by persons accompanying the prime minister of the PDRY.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man exchanged speeches. The head of the Government of the PDRY arrived in Moscow on Tuesday for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks with Ryzhkov

LD042026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Aristov, minister of foreign trade [as heard]; and, on the South Yemeni side, the officials who are accompanying Nu'man.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, centered on questions of further developing Soviet-PDRY cooperation in political, economic, and other fields.

The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts of the PDRY leadership to overcome as speedily as possible the grave aftermath of the events in January and to develop the country's economy in the interests of the broad masses of working people.

Nikolay Ryzhkov informed Yasin Sa'id Nu'man about the measures taken by the Soviet leadership to give Democratic Yemen assistance in solving the top priority tasks it faces.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of interaction and comprehensive cooperation and noted that possibilities exist for further strengthening and expanding comprehensive ties in accordance with the provisions and aims of the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the unselfish aid and support to Democratic Yemen.

He informed the Soviet side about the efforts of the PDRY's party and state leadership to overcome the aftermath of the tragic events of January and normalize the situation in the country. The general amnesty that has been announced and the measures that have been taken to strengthen and invigorate party organizations and representative bodies are of much importance in this respect.

The invariable nature of the Yemen Socialist Party's guidelines, its adherence to the aims of the PDRY revolution and the cause of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and with all peace-loving states was confirmed.

There was a detailed exchange of views on pressing international problems, including questions on the Middle East situation. The common view was expressed that responsibility for the present aggravation of the international situation rests with the United States and its closest NATO allies who are continuing to build up the arms race, trying to spread it to outer space, pursuing a policy of aggravating the situation in the Middle East, and blocking a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man stated the PDRY's support for the foreign policy initiatives set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, noting that the peoples of the whole world are interested in their implementation. The PDRY prime minister spoke about the efforts of the leadership of Democratic Yemen directed at developing and consolidating relations with Arab states and also with neighboring countries of the region. He expressed gratitude for the USSR's consistent and principled stand in support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their lawful rights and interests.

Shevardnadze, Counterpart Talk

LD041831 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), had a conversation today. Al-Dali is currently in Moscow among the South Yemeni delegation led by Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, prime minister of the PDRY.

Successful development of friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations in all fields was pointed out with satisfaction during the conversation, and mutual striving was expressed to further broaden and deepen all-round contacts between the USSR and the PDRY in the interests of the peoples of the two countries on the firm foundation of the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Matters of the development of present-day international situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean area and in the Persian Gulf, as well as some other ones were considered.

When discussing the situation in the Middle East, the sides strongly condemned the anti-Arab actions of the Washington administration and of its Tel Aviv ally, aimed at imposing their military-political diktat upon the Arabs.

The need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict as soon as possible on the basis of collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was particularly emphasised. It was pointed out in this connection that the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East could become a concrete way for such a settlement.

Eduard Shevardnadze and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali declared for an earliest cessation of the Iranian-Iraqi war and for a settlement of the confict by political means, which would meet the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq and would contribute to stabilising the situation in the Persian Gulf area and to strengthening international security as a whole.

Seen Off by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD050618 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Moscow today.

He was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The head of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen paid a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH PDRY SIGNED

On Publishing

GF311014 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] A cooperation agreement was signed today between the PDRY Culture and Information Ministry and the USSR State Committee for the Publication, Printing, and Marketing of Books. The agreement concerns developing cooperation and expertise. It also concerns the possible provision of aid in the areas of printing and publication, the distribution of printed materials, translation, and the issurance of the best works in the fields of science, culture, teaching, health, and the arts, together with the issuance of textbooks for PDRY schools.

Protocol on Media

PM030913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A working protocol for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow on 29 May between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ministry of Culture and Information.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM041519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A Yemen Arab Republic Government delegation, headed by Lieutenant Colonel 'A. al-Bishiri, chief of the Yemen Arab Republic Armed Forces General Staff, visited Moscow 17-31 May.

Questions of the further development of bilateral cooperation were examined during talks at the USSR Ministry of Defense and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The talks were held in a constructive, friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KHADDAM DEPARTURE

PM041329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left the Soviet Union on 29 May. He was on a working visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

He was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, and other officials. Yusuf Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

PUBLIC SEEKS RELEASE OF 'JORDANIAN PATRIOTS'

PM041113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Profound Concern"]

[Text] The Soviet public heard with profound concern the news of the arrest of several representatives of Jordan's national-patriotic forces. They include Y. Zayadin and I. Mudaynat, members of the leadership of the Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee, and other Jordanian public and political figures. This was said in a statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. It notes that those who have been arrested have for many years been active participants in the peace champions movement and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Movement, have waged a struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, and have consistently advocated the development of Jordanian-Soviet friendship and and cooperation. Their patriotic activity, aimed at upholding their motherland's independence and sovereignty in the face of intrigues by imperialism and Zionism, and at strengthening the unity of actions of Arab countries and people, has earned them respect and prestige among broad circles of the progressive international public.

Declaring its solidarity with the Arab national liberation movement, the Soviet public joins its voice to those advocating the release of the Jordanian patriots.

PRAVDA TEXT OF MESSAGE ON AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

PM271300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Heads of State and Government and the Peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate the heads of state and government and the peoples of African countries on Africa Liberation Day.

This day symbolizes the will of African peoples to end colonialism and racism on the continent and uphold the sacred right to determine their own fate. Soviet people express solidarity with the Africans' struggle against colonialism and racism, against the neocolonialist policy of imperialism, and for peace and universal security.

The Soviet Union, as the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, consistently follows a line of expanding friendly ties with liberated countries and feels profound sympathy with the aspirations of their peoples. We will continue to base relations with African countries on equal rights and strict respect for their independence.

This year Africa Liberation Day is being celebrated in conditions where international tension has increased sharply through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist forces. The U.S. attack on the sovereign African state of Libya is not only an outrage against human morality and international law, but is also an impudent challenge to the entire world community and has revealed the aggressive nature of Washington's imperialist and expansionist foreign policy course.

Having conceived the intention to take revenge for the loss of its former domination of the African Continent, imperialism is attempting to arrogate to itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of liberated countries and decide for them how they should build their lives and whom they should choose as allies and friends. To this end, it is arming gangs of puppets in Angola and Mozambique, sponsoring the Pretoria regime's raids against the "Frontline" States, and showing indulgence toward the racists' atrocities in the Republic of South Africa, where terror against the opponents of apartheid is an everyday norm. The imperialists are stepping up the policy of economic blackmail and are tightening the noose of debts which is strangling the continent's countries.

The march of history is irreversible. The just cause of the African peoples and the patriotic forces in Namibia and South Africa headed by the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress will inevitably triumph.

Soviet people understand the African countries' desire to pool their efforts aimed at overcoming the acute socioeconomic problems inherited from the colonial past and protecting their peoples from predatory neocolonialist exploitation. The Soviet Union advocates voluntary and equal trade and economic cooperation with African states and the strengthening of their economic security and independence. Together with the African countries, we will strive to ensure that the special UN General Assembly session devoted to examining the critical economic situation in Africa elaborates an effective comprehensive program to solve the continent's economic problems. We are convinced that the solution of the development problems of all liberated countries lies along the path of democratizing international economic relations and establishing a new world economic order.

The implementation of this vital task today is inseparable from the general improvement of the political climate on the planet, the termination of the arms race, and the struggle against imperialism's attempts to shift its burdens onto the shoulders of the liberated states.

For this purpose, it is important to seek together to create a comprehensive system of international security, the destruction of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons, and the nonextension of the arms race to space.

Our country supports the transformation of Africa into a nuclear-free zone and the elimination of military bases on the continent. The attainment of these goals would make a fitting contribution to the struggle against the buildup of deadly weapons and for the prevention of a nuclear conflict. An important role in this noble cause could be played by such an authoritative forum as the OAU, which is the recognized spokesman for the aspirations and interests of independent Africa. We wish the states, governments, and peoples of Africa successes in their just struggle against the imperialist policy of diktat and violence, neocolonialist oppression, racism, and apartheid and for freedom and an independent path of development.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium USSR Council of Ministers

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES AFRICA DAY

PM231512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Soviet people express profound solidarity with the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national independence, economic self-sufficiency, and the total elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. They side with the just cause of the continent's national liberation movements.

This was declared in Moscow on 22 May at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists organized in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in connection with Africa Liberation Day.

Much attention was devoted to questions of the USSR's cooperation with liberated states in Africa and the multifaceted assistance given to them by our country. It was emphasized that the Soviet people, who have themselves traveled the long path of struggle for freedom, independence, and social progress, share and understand the goals and aspirations of young African states. Cooperation with them is conducted without any political conditions. Some 50,000 specialists from African countries have attended higher education courses in the USSR. About 3,000 of them have been awarded scientific degrees. Moreover, 150,000 skilled workers and 250,000 specialists in various fields ahve been trained on the spot, in the African states themselves, with the USSR's assistance. Many of those educated in the Soviet Union now occupy important leading positions in the economy of their own countries or are eminent statesmen and public figures.

It was noted that people in the Soviet Union ardently acclaim the successes of every African country in nation-building, in implementing socioeconomic transformations, and in consolidating sovereignty.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO S. AFRICAN CP'S SLOVO

PM270956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Joe Slovo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party [SACP]

Dear Comrade Joe Slovo! The CPSU Central Committee sends you fraternal greetings on the occasion of your 60th birthday.

You have dedicated your entire life to the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and racism. You have done much for the development of the communist and national liberation movement in South Africa and the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideas on the African Continent. Communists and working people in the Soviet Union value your contribution to the strengthening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the SACP and of the friendship and solidarity between our countries' peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Slovo, good health and new successes in your steadfast and just struggle.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

PM031427 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, 26 May 86 p 15

[Interview with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola, by Igor Pototskiy in Tbilisi: "Jose Eduardo dos Santos: Friendship Tested in Struggle"]

[Text] [Pototskiy] How would you evaluate the state of Soviet-Angolan relations and the prospect for their development?

[Dos Santos] The purpose of our visit was to exchange opinions on bilateral cooperation in diverse fields and also on international issues. The cordial fraternal welcome we were accorded in Moscow testifies to the excellence of the relations between Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Party of Labour and the CPSU, between our peoples and governments. We had several meetings in the course of which a general assessment of our cooperation was made and ways and means of strengthening and extending that cooperation defined. We are satisfied with the results of our visit and believe that it will mark the beginning of a new stage in the consolidation of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the MPLA-Party of Labour and the CPSU, between the People's Republic of Angola and the U.S.S.R.

[Pototskiy] How would you characterize the situation in southern Africa!

[Dos Santos] In the south of the African Continent the racist regime of South Africa, aided and abetted by some Western countries, continues its aggressive actions against Angola and other countries of the region. Namibia is still unlawfully occupied by South Africa troops. The South African authorities use its territory as a springboard of aggression against our country. We believe that Namibia must gain its independence as soon as possible on the basis of Security Council Resolution No 435. If this were done the process of relaxation of tension in Africa could begin. I should like to stress at the same time that only the total abolition of the apartheid system can create the conditions for the emergence in southern Africa of a climate of peace and stability that would open the way to cooperation and mutual understanding for all the peoples of the region.

During the Moscow talks other problems relating to the complex situation in which the world community is living at the present time -- in particular the situation in the Middle East and Central America -- were also examined.

Inasmuch as the foreign policy principles of the MPLA-Party of Labour coincide with the principles of Soviet foreign policy, identity of views was recorded on all the matters touched upon.

The modern world will survive only if the norms of relations between states are strictly observed. There is an imperative need for all mankind to join in a common effort to prevent war and nuclear catastrophe. We, therefore, support the constructive peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. These initiatives do not always meet with the due understanding and this delays the ushering in of a new era -- an era of peace and security on our planet.

[Pototskiy] The 2nd Congress of the MPLA-Party of Labour, held in December last year, outlined a broad programme for the development of Angola. Could you say something about the prospects of this programme!

[Dos Santos] The people of Angola, like the Soviet people, are working to build a society in which the dominants are progress, social well-being and peace. The Soviet Union is at present at the stage of developed socialism, in your country the foundations of a communist society are being laid. As for Angola, it has entered the period of national reconstruction. We are laying the groundwork for the gradual but final elimination of the exploitation of man by man. We are building a new society.

The Angolan people are a friend of the Soviet people. The friendship between them is traditional. It was tried and tested in the difficult period when our people were fighting for independence arms in hand.

After Moscow, the Angolan delegation visited Georgia. Here, too, we have been given a warm, fraternal reception. And we have seen for ourselves the truly outstanding achievements this republic has scored in the 65 years of its existence.

TREATY JUBILEE GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH CONGO

PM271112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Best Wishes"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to D. Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president and head of government of the People's Republic of Congo, conveying to him and to the Congolese people greetings and best wishes in connection with the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo. The telegram notes that the treaty successfully serves the interests of the peoples of both countries and the noble goals of peace and progress in the present complex international situation. Gratification is expressed with the fact that, at this responsible time, our countries and peoples are standing together for the strengthening of peace and international security.

In his telegram, the president of the Congo conveyed good wishes to the Soviet people and emphasized that, during the 5 years of the treaty's operation, our countries have advanced greatly in the cause of strengthening the bonds of unbreakable friendship that unite us and of stepping up the joint struggle waged by our peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Academician Interviewed on Evacuation

LD041058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (TASS) -- The inhabitants of populated areas within a 30-km radius of Chernobyl AES were evacuated regardless of the level of radioactivity. This aroused no fears. All the evacuees (there are about 100,000) are under medical observation. Not one of those examined has shown symptoms of acute radiation sickness.

Academician Leonid Ilyin noted this in an interview for the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI. From the first days after the accident he was at the electricity power station as a leading Soviet specialist in the field of radiation hygiene. Ilyin is the USSR representative on the UN scientific committee on the effects of nuclear radiation.

People who were in direct proximity to the stricken reactor and who took part in putting out the fire there were subjected to strong irradiation, Ilyin continued. It transpired that medicine was powerless to save the lives of a number of them.

Radioactivity beyond direct proximity to the station did not approach a level representing a danger to health on any day after the accident, the scientist said. All data obtained from monitoring were passed to the IAEA. As early as 6 May, WHO experts concluded there was no need to apply special measures among the population (in particular, prescription of iodine preparations), and there was no justification for imposing an embargo on the export of foodstuffs or for restricting the movement of people (including within the framework of international tourism. I was an eyewitness to what happened, Ilyin said, and I have no reason either to dramatize or to understate the situation.

New Roads Route Traffic

LD042243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[V. Lyaskalo report from Chernobyl on new road construction; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Construction of a new road at the Chernobyl AES was completed today.

[Lyaskalo] This is the shortest of all the roads in Chernobyl, Just 1.4 km, but it is the most important one as it leads directly to the station's fourth set. It took only 3 days to lay it down with the workmen replacing each other every 2 hours. Today, however, they have other tasks. All the approach roads to the Chernobyl area must be properly cleaned and the sides of the road must be either asphalted or covered with a special binding solution. The construction of a number of staging posts is also being completed so that freight transport does not leave the 30-km zone altogether. New sections of the road also have to be built.

[V.M. Klimenko, chief road engineer] Our task today is to build circuit roads for the town of Chernobyl in a few days.

[Lyaskalo] You mean a ring road.

[Klimenko] Yes, a ring road. We will be losing the majority of the through traffic on this road. Cars will not go through the town of Chernobyl, and freight, too, will go in one direction or another. Of course, the town is contaminated and so we will be preserving its cleanliness.

[Z. Titov, chief mechanic] It seems to me that the workload is greater now than it was, and people see the job as an urgent one and are working with honor and spirit. Work on the new section began on Monday but already today, Wednesday, by the end of the day, the first cars have been traveling on asphalt which is still hot around Chernobyl to Pripyat. [video shows new road, distant shots of power station, workmen, some with masks, water spraying vehicle and another with road-marking equipment, interviews with workers]

Nuclear Planner Interviewed

PM030424 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 27 May 86 p 4

[Interview with Ivan Yakovlevich Yemelyanov, deputy director of the Institute of Power Engineering, by Giulietto Chiesa in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] Moscow -- Who knows whether there are any opponents of nuclear power in the USSR? Certainly Prof Ivan Yakovlevich Yemelyanov is not among any such band. He is a calmly convinced "pro-nuclearist." In fact he is one of the foremost figures in the USSR's nuclear planning -- a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Institute of Power Engineering, and recipient of the Lenin prize and of no less than three state prizes. How many power stations has he planned? Yemelyanov made a gesture indicating "many." He was a member of the staff of designers of the world's first nuclear power station, at Obninsk near Moscow -- "a prototype," he pointed out proudly, "that is still working, after 30 years' activity." Among other things, he also put his signature to the plans for the Ignalina power station in Lithuania (using RBMK generators with a maximum output of 1.5 gigawatts -- a world record for this kind of reactor) and for the first two units of the Beloyarsk power station. In other words, he is one of the foremost authorities in the field. I asked him, therefore, his opinion about the much challenged (in the West) safety systems of Soviet power stations. This was his reply: "The most important of the safety systems is that which ensures control of the chain reaction. It is the fundamental factor. From this viewpoint our reactors are second to none of those working in other countries. Among other things, the Chernobyl accident in fact demonstrated the effectiveness of the automatic chain reaction shut-down system. It stopped completely the very moment the accident occurred. This was also confirmed by Professor Rosen, director of the IAEA safety department here in Moscow, having examined the data -- not only ours but also those supplied by doctors -- Americans, like Rosen -- who were here treating radiation victims. If there had been a major 'neutron flare' it would have left its mark on the patients."

[Chiesa] I would also like to know something about the safety systems against the leakage of radioactive substances outside the reactor building.

[Yemelyanov] The function performed by the protective "bell" in some Western reactors is performed in our reactors by a reservoir under the reactor partly filled with water in which the vapor collects and condenses in the event of a leak. Furthermore containers are provided that will withstand a pressure of 4.5 atmospheres. These are all systems equivalent to those that exist abroad.

[Chiesa] I have also read other kinds of accusations. For instances, that Soviet nuclear power stations are not subject to preliminary checks that simulate various accident scenarios.

[Yemelyanov] This is not so. We carry out accurate trials using mathematical models and other tests on experimental equipment to scale. There are several scientific institutes that deal specifically with these matters.

[Chiesa] Has anything specific emerged yet with regard to the causes of the Chernobyl accident?

[Yemelyanov] The government commission is still at work. It is impossible to draw any conclusions yet. Woe to us if we were to commit errors of assessment! It is better to await the results of a careful inquiry. They will doubtless be announced as soon as possible. [Yemelyanov ends] Ivan Yakovlevich is no youngster. His bright eyes look at you with curiosity and humor from beneath thick eyebrows, more white than gray. But he answered the questions slowly, after lengthy pondering.

[Chiesa] Could you explain to me what kind of relationship exists between nuclear power station managers and the authorities of individual republics? From whom do they actually take their orders? To whom are they answerable? When should they inform in the event of an accident?

[Yemelyanov] The head of a power station is the "glavnyy inzhener," the chief engineer, and has precise instructions. He is under the direct authority of the Energy Ministry, that is, Moscow, to which he must report. There is a special system of constant monitoring in the capital. As you can well imagine, in the event of an emergency these employees must not book an Aeroflot flight...

[Chiesa] I did not doubt it. But what happened at Chernobyl?

[Yemelyanov] The specialists from Moscow were already on the spot within a few hours. [Yemelyanov ends] How many hours exactly, was not said, however. Nevertheless Yemelyanov confirmed the account given earlier by Ukrainian Prime Minister Lyashko. [Yemelyanov continues] Local officials were unable on their own to define the situation that had come about. They had to await the arrival of the central experts. Perhaps they could not even reach a decision on their own. Also, it must be borne in mind that this was in the middle of a 4-day holiday period. It took time to track down people who were away from home on leave. But all this took place quickly. The government commission was set up after a preliminary diagnosis had been carried out on the gravity of the accident assessed. [Yemelyanov ends] Is there a special emergency procedure about which people living in the vicinity of power stations are informed in advance? Yemelyanov had no answer to this question. There are general civil defense systems but not a specific line of conduct in the event of a nuclear accident.

[Chiesa] Will you be making any changes now to the safety systems and to the construction standards of your power stations?

[Yemelyanov] Personally, I believe that the country's general energy program will not be altered. As far as construction systems and technologies are concerned, before reaching a decision we will have to know exactly how the accident occurred and why.

[Chiesa] Is it true that you shut down all RBMK-Type reactors after the breakdown of the fourth unit at Chernobyl?

[Yemelyanov] I examined this matter myself. No such decision was taken. There was not even any such proposal. It was decided that it was necessary to shut down the other three Chernobyl reactors, and this decision was reached by the newly appointed commission.

Reactor 3 was shut down first, and numbers 1 and 2 shortly afterward. [Yemelyanov ends] Certainly before Chernobyl an atmosphere of total confidence prevailed among Soviet specialists and officials. I remember my visit to the Novovoroneh nuclear power station, about 400 km southeast of Moscow, in January. Talking with power station officials I gained the impression that the chances of an accident were considered extremely remote, impossible. One of the officials actually explained to me that the idea of constructing nuclear power stations a long way from centers of population would soon be reconsidered, after 30 years' experience demonstrating the absolute safety of such equipment. My interlocutor the deputy director of scientific research at the power station) added that the new heat-generating nuclear power stations were planned (some already under construction) 2-3 km away from centers of population, including major cities. But this was not just the idea of a local expert, however highly qualified. Similar things could be read in articles by high-ranking members of the Academy of Sciences and officials in the field. From Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, to academicians -- just two examples -- Legasov and Feoktistov, who published an article in the journal PRIRODA in November 1985 in which they argued the absolute safety of nuclear power stations. Furthermore -- and I am still citing official Soviet indications -- there are plans not only to step up the power of the various kinds of generator produced by Soviet technology but also to increase the number of generator in many existing nuclear power stations. My question was this: Will it not be necessary now to revise many of these assessments and indications? Yemelyanov pondered for a few seconds, then replied: "The third reactor, which was adjacent to the fourth, was saved despite the gravity of the breakdown. This means that the protection systems worked, at least partly. But I believe that aspects other than those you mentioned must be reexamined. One is the greater or lesser vicinity of power stations to cities. I believe the farther away they are, the better."

I asked him whether he did not consider it helpful, even necessary, to involve people, the public, more in the question of nuclear energy utilization for peaceful purposes. This time his answer was immediate and clear-cut.

"I am not convinced that scientific progress can be influenced by people's opinions. It is an objective process that proceeds according to its own rules." But does Yemelyanov not think that certain assessments -- for instance, concerning increasing energy demands, which have proved to have been overestimated, at least in the West -- could lead to a scaling down of nuclear programs in the USSR too? This time Yemelyanov did not smile. He laughed heartily. For the USSR the nuclear program means, through the end of the century, savings of fossil fuels equivalent to about 500,000 metric tons a year. In a situation in which Soviet oil output is practically not increasing at all and coal output is increasing only with great difficulty; with new fields lying farther and farther to the East and involving increasingly difficult extraction conditions for gas, oil, and coal (and therefore also rapidly increasing costs), the peaceful use of nuclear power is virtually an obligatory option. This is what all the experts believe and say. And this is what is laid down in the development plans.

"To forecast a demand for energy that does not increase? That would be wonderful." Yemelyanov said, "but entirely improbable. To forecast its reduction in the medium or long term? It is a dream. Atomic energy is the only really practicle way of replacing fossil fuels. Nuclear fusion is for the time being only on the horizon. Solar energy is not a real alternative. And without energy you can do nothing. Not even tackle the problem of feeding mankind in the near future."

[Chiesa] But what happened at Chernobyl destroyed the idea that accidents -- even very serious ones -- cannot happen.

[Yemelyanov] Indeed, greater efforts will now have to be made to increase the safety of power stations.

[Chiesa] At the same time it showed that nuclear programs cannot be carried out without a huge endeavor to inform the population (which nobody has carried out or even examined, even in the USSR), if for no other reason than to teach people how to protect themselves.

[Yemelyanov] It is right for people to know how to protect themselves in the event of accidents. These matters will have to be dealt with particularly carefully.

[Chiesa] I was talking about protection in the broader sense, however. Without democratic control, there is a danger of governments' forgetting safety matters in order to obtain more energy quickly. Or of savings on time and concrete being made by those who construct the power stations... Frankly I must say that democratic monitoring of this kind, a broad debate in the press, does not exist, and has never existed hitherto, in the Soviet Union.

[Yemelyanov] I understand what you mean. In a way this problem does exist. But frankly I do not know about the effectiveness of certain forms of public discussion that takes place in your country. It is not true that there is no debate in our country. It does exist and is conducted in an organized manner -- in fact in a more organized manner than in your country.

[Chiesa] I would not say so. When I visited Borodyanskiy Rayon a few days ago, I asked the Chernobyl party first secretary whether there had been any consultations with local bodies when it was decided to construct the power station. Anatoliy Amelkin replied simply as follows: "Such matters are decided by Gosplan." [Yemelyanov] Public opinion operates in our country too -- increasingly so of late, since Gorbachev placed the emphasis on the "human factor." There is a great deal of discussion of these matters, especially in specialized circles. In my institute there has been an endless series of scientific discussions in which all aspects of safety at power stations have been broached. Not to mention the Academy of Sciences meetings, at which differing stances have competed, sometimes very strongly...

[Chiesa] That is exactly what I was saying. It is a discussion among specialists. But is that enough?

[Yemelyanov] Of course, not the entire population takes part, but there is state control -- and how!

[Chiesa] The classic question of the controller controlled.

[Yemelyanov] We do not see it that way. In fact 3 years ago we formed the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry. It has very broad powers to take action. It can impose very heavy fines on enterprises that fail to observe regulations and can even order the dismissal of officials who violate them. It supervises every stage of the planning and management of power stations and is entirely independent of all other state bodies. It has precise regulations for every level of activity and can even lay down the law to the state Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy -- the one headed by Petrosyants, that is. And I will also tell you that in establishing regulations we examined American regulations very closely and in many cases made our regulations even more stringent. [Yemelyanov ends]

One more question: Why the delay in informing the population and the outside world? This is the most distressing aspect of the entire affair, still largely to be investigated and understood. Yemelyanov's reply, however, was more frank than the official explanations heard hitherto: "We issued an announcement when we realized exactly what had happened. As far as I am aware, the Polish Government was informed very quickly, via direct channels.

But I do want to say that the charge levelled at us, of having believed at first that we could keep everything hidden, is untenable. Anyone could have realized that it would have been entirely stupid to remain silent when the radioactive cloud had formed in the sky."

[Chiesa] But timely information to the population via the mass media could have reduced the risks -- I am not saying that such risks existed everywhere; but there was a risk and in many areas it was actually a certainty -- of many people being affected by various levels of radioactivity.

[Yemelyanov] I wish that consideration would be given to the absolutely specific nature of the situation. In that situation one of the factors taken into account was the need not to create a tide of panic that could have prompted even more dangerous consequences. An option was made for selective information. In the areas near the power station, where there was a specific danger, people were given instructions as soon as possible. But we could not cause terror in Kiev. [Yemelyanov ends] Now the terrible lesson of Chernobyl is there for everyone to reflect on thoroughly.

SOLOMENTSEV CONCLUDES SARATOV OBLAST TOUR

LD042107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Saratov oblast from 2 to 4 June. He visited the State Bearings Works. A practical [zainteresovannyy] conversation took place here about the paths of a fundamental restructuring of all work in the light of the requirements of the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress. In conversations with specialist workers, an assessment was made of the results of the integration of science and production. Also discussed were the paths of the expansion of their own [sobstvennoye] machine-tool construction, the creation of high-output rotor lines, robot technology and the raising of the quality and competitiveness of the factory's production. The conversation dwelt on the need to strengthen the responsibility of the Communists and each member of the collective for production affairs and on the tightening up of order and discipline.

The member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo visited a number of other factories and establishments and enquired about the pace at which new plant was being brought into full production at enterprises, and the prospects for the further improvement of advanced equipment and technology, and savings on raw material and energy resources. Questions were raised about the improvement of management methods and the boosting of production efficiency. Attention was drawn to the need to increase the output of consumer goods. It was emphasized that praise should be given to the collectives of enterprises which, following the lead given by VAZ [the Volga Motor Vehicle Works] decided to work on the building of social, cultural, and domestic amenities during 4 rest days. The Saratovites are still only slowly solving the problem of housing construction and thus deserve support for the building of young people's and housing complexes.

Comrade Solomentsev visited enterprises in the service sphere and talked to people in the town. During his tour of the Transvolga rayons, he visited the fields of collective and state farms, examined the Volga's first automatic irrigation system, named after Gagarin, and enquired about the problems of cultivating grain and feed crops using intensive technology. During conversations with rural workers, questions were raised about the stabilization of harvests and boosting the yield of irrigated land. Also discussed were problems of the appointment of cadres, and the social and cultural development of the modern countryside.

In Saratov, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev laid flowers at the monuments to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the fighters of the October Revolution. He also toured the sights of the town. Today, the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo met the oblast's party aktiv. Topical matters were discussed relating to the development of the town and oblast, and the specific ways of accomplishing the tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. During his tour of the oblast, together with Comrade Solomentsev were Comrade Khomyakov, first secretary of the Saratov obkom, and Comrade Aleksandrov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

CPSU FIGURES VISIT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

LD042100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Svyaz-86 international exhibition continues in Moscow. About 300 foreign firms and organizations from 25 countries are taking part in it. Over 1,000 different exhibits are on show in the Soviet section. The exhibition was visited today by Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Chebrikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

MINISTERS REBUKED OVER SUBSTANDARD GOODS

PM041234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "Of serious shortcomings in the work of the management and of the party committee of the Ministry of the Radio Industry Kuybyshev 'Ekran' Production Association in raising the quality of domestic television sets."

The resolution that was adopted notes that the management and the party committee of the Kuybyshev "Ekran" Production Association failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress on the need to radically improve the quality of output. The operational reliability of the television sets produced by the association is low, a considerable number require repairs while under warranty. The frequent breakdowns of the television sets give rise to justified criticism from the population.

The unsatisfactory quality of output is the result of a low standard of production management. At many sections equipment is not properly maintained, there are infringements of technological discipline, the rationalization of work places is not being attended to. Labor remuneration has not been made dependent on work quality. Cooperation with related enterprises to enhance the quality of the components they supply is insufficient. The enterprise's performance is uneven, there are last-minute rushes to catch up in the workshops.

There are serious flaws in the organization of socialist competition. A feeling of pride for the plant's brandmark is inadequately developed among the workers and engineering and technical staff.

The association's party committee has resigned itself to these shortcomings, it has not reorganized its work in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and does not display the necessary concern for the establishment of an atmosphere of creativity, principledness, and self-criticism in the party organization and the labor collective. Exactingness toward Communist leaders has been slackened and many of them display inertia and have not overcome their tendency to depend on others. Party measures frequently take the old course, they are formalistic. Discussion at meetings is mainly about things, rather than people.

The association's administration, and party and trade union committees take little care to improve workers' social and domestic conditions which is one of the reasons for the high cadre turnover.

Although the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the Kuybyshev party obkom knew about the unresolved production, technical, social, and domestic issues at the "Ekran" Production Association, they failed to adopt the necessary measures.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the management and party committee of the Kuybyshev "Ekran" Production Association to take immediate action to rectify the situation which has developed at the enterprise, to reinforce labor and technological discipline, and to drastically improve the quality of output.

The director general of the "Ekran" Production Association Comrade, S. Y. Pilipets, received a reprimand and was released from the post he occupied because of the low standard of production management, the production of low quality output, and his careless attitude to social and domestic issues. The association's party committee secretary, Comrade V.N. Kuznetsov, was severely criticized for the unsatisfactory supervision of the administration's activities and shortcomings in the political and educational work in the collective.

Comrade P.S. Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry was given a reprimand for insufficient attention to the production of consumer goods and the enhancement of their quality. The minister's statement to the effect that the ministry is taking steps to enhance the technical standard, usability, and quality of consumer goods was noted.

Comrades E.K. Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry; V.G. Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry; and O.D. Baklanov, minister of general machine building were strongly cautioned about their personal responsibility for the implementation of the measures to enhance the quality of domestic television and radio appliances produced by enterprises under their ministries' jurisdiction.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of Comrade Ye. F. Muravyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev party obkom, to the failure to adopt timely measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the "Ekran" production association's party organization and instructed the CPSU Obkom to assist the association's party committee in restructuring its organizational and political work in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committees for Prices and for Standards, and the ministries responsible for the production of domestic television and radio appliances have been instructed to elaborate within 3 months specific measures to enhance the economic liability for the production of substandard goods of enterprises manufacturing television and radio sets, tape recorders, and other goods, making provision for a considerable improvement of the operational reliability of these goods.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES PARTY 'BUREAUCRATS'

PM041509 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 May in its First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,100-word editorial, entitled "Party Conscience," on the qualities of party member and Communist at the present "crucial time." The editorial points out that "passivity" is an "alien" phenomenon as far as Communists are concerned and it calls for the elimination of "flattery," "toadyism," "irresponsibility," "indiscipline," and other ills. The editorial calls for the education of Communists in the spirit of the "great traditions of bolshevism and genuine comradeship," with the emphasis on "honesty," "conscientiousness," and "decency." The editorial concludes with the following passage:

"But, at the same time, judging by reports from the provinces, there is much evidence of discrepancies between words and actions. There are still no pangs of conscience on the part of bureaucrats, 'window dressers,' and those who prefer to play safe, some of whom have broken all records for the number of words about the need to accelerate, but have done precisely nothing to put this into practice. They talk about quality, but are responsible for substandard work. They talk about efficiency, but generate mountains of paper. They talk about honesty and then produce false reports or encourage the production of false reports... This is sometimes seen both at lower levels of production and management, and at the level of department, ministry, and even certain party committees which are supposed to be in the vanguard of the struggle to update the style and methods of work in the spirit of modern demands.

"Obviously, these phenomena, alien to the norms and principles of our life, are particularly intolerable in the new conditions. Selfish, consumerist attitudes, corruption in everyday life, theft, and bribery are totally incompatible with the function of party member. Conscience and duty to the party and the people and the utmost moral self-control -- this should typify Communists' thoughts, actions, and behavior in all circumstances.

"The program of socioeconomic acceleration ratified by the party congress demands of every party member swift and efficient action and total spiritual and moral effort. This means that it is necessary to constantly teach people how to work in the new way and to be more resolute in getting rid of those who obstinately cling to the old methods, people who lack decency and do not keep their word, dyed-in-the-wool bureaucrats and timeservers."

'RADICAL' REORGANIZATION OF HIGHER SCHOOL ENVISAGED

LD042242 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The closest integration of educational establishments with industrial plants and scientific institutions will become the main principle of a reform of higher school in the USSR. This will raise their mutual interest and responsibility for the quality of the training of personnel, emphasised Feliks Peregudov, first deputy minister of the higher and secondary specialised education of the USSR. He gave an interview today to the newspaper "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA" in connection with the CPSU Central Committee's project published in the press and envisaging a radical reorganisation of higher school activities.

Relations of educational establishments with enterprises and organisations, collective and state farms will be built, as a rule, on the basis of contractual obligations, Peregudov explained. The customer will now partially compensate the expenses on education.

A rise in the quality of the training of new specialists will be promoted by a transfer of part of the instructional process to industrial plants. With this end in view, sectoral training centres are to be set up at factories, scientific and design organisations.

The instructional process will undergo substantial changes, Peregudov said. It is planned to pay more attention to individual education and to introduce active methods to its practice more widely. The number of lectures will decrease but the amount of practical work, disucssions, business games simulating the examination of industrial production situations will grow.

BRIEFS

NEW BOOK SERIES -- The Moscow publishing house Mysl is bringing out the series "Zapovedniki Dalnego Vostoka" ["Reserves of the Far East"]. The next volumes will be devoted to the protected natural territories of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Siberia, the European part of the Russian Federation, the Baltic Republics, Belorussia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan. The ninth installment will tell of reserves and national parks. Let us recall that now we have over 140 reserves, an entire system of territories with an area of 17 million hectares where virgin nature is protected. This, the foundations of the scientific organization of reserves [nauchnaya postanovka zapovednogo dela], will be discussed in the 10th and final in the series "Zapovedniki SSR". [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86 LD]

ANTARCTIC MISSION COMPLETED -- The Far Eastern diesel electric vessel "Kapitan Gotskiy" arrives in Leningrad today from the Southern Ocean. She is bringing back a group of polar workers who have completed their period of work in the Antarctic in accordance with the program of the 30th [as heard] Soviet Antarctic expedition. Transport operations have been carried out at four Soviet stations there. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 31 May 86 LD]

WOODEN HOUSES FOR UKRAINE -- Industrial goods needed for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES are being sent to the Ukraine. A large order has been fulfilled ahead of schedule by the kollektiv of the Belomorskiy Saw Mill Furniture Combine in Karelia. It sent to the Ukraine 80 sets of standard wooden houses of fiberboard frame construction. Families evacuated from the Chernobyl area will move into these houses. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 May 86 LD]

COMMITTEE NAME CHANGED -- The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has transformed the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport attached to the RSFSR Council of Ministers into the RSFSR Union-Republican State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 May 86 LD]

PRESIDIUM ISSUES AWARDS -- Moscow May 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of Lenin to Aleksey Marseiyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, for his outstanding services to the Soviet state and useful public activities and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 19 May 86 LD]

NIKONOV ON IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC MECHANISM

LD302129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Interview with Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, by unidentified correspondent following Volgograd agro-industrial seminar on 30 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Nikonov] The process of organizational restructuring in the agro-industrial complex is now coming to an end. The work on the improvement of economic mechanism has started. These processes in themselves are of the most complex nature. And if one adds to this the fact that the agro-industrial complex is an industry providing life support for the people of the country, that 45 million working people are engaged in it, that they produce 92 percent of consumer foodstuffs, and that this industry produces one-third of the national income, then it will become understandable why the issues of exchange of experience, of search -- practical search -- are so important in every day's work. It has to be filled to the maximum with concrete content.

The organizational and economic improvement is carried out in a different way in the oblasts, krays, autonomous and union republics. If we take the Russian Federation, then the approach here has been done in a highly qualified way, based on deep reflection and the use of past experience. Much has been done in the Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. Here the experience is being amassed not in small doses, but in large ones. Its concentration is sufficiently high in order to become a subject of very serious and deep study. Our work was intense. From the example of the rayons which have finished their work on the mechanism of management of the agro-industrial association comrades are getting a wealth of material. This meeting will bring very real help so that we receive a maximum return. The return provided by the agro-industrial complex is bread, meat and all other foodstuffs.

[Correspondent] Viktor Petrovich, socialist enterprise on the part of economic managers is so very essential for us now. In your view, does it manifest itself to its full potential now?

[Nikonov] In the conditions of a socialist planned economy, enterprise has to be based on crystal-clear purity. Many good things have become firmly established in life thanks to initiative, creative approach, and socialist entrepreneurship. Here comrades saw the skill with which issues of combining the work and cooperation of kolkhoz and sovkhoz are resolved, what unusually rich possibilities of further development of foodstuffs production and growth in quality are opened up on this basis. I think that entrepreneurship will remain and will determine a creative and enterprising approach; boldness of decisions; well-founded risk; and, mainly, the utilization of all possibilities for advancing forward.

CSA CRITICIZED OVER STATISTICAL DATA

LD042229 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Questions of improving the organization of statistical returns in the national economy and of eliminating the gathering of data not stipulated by state accounting procedures were examined in January and May this year at the CPSU Central Committee. Serious shortcomings were noted in keeping records and accounting, leading to unjustified overloading of those working at enterprises, associations, and organizations with drawing up various reports and returns. The very same data is being gathered in parallel with statistical bodies by ministries and departments.

The shortcomings which were pointed out are, to a large extent, a consequence of the fact that the USSR CSA is not implementing proper measures to reduce and rationalize statistical returns. The baneful practice, which has become widespread, of gathering a large quantity of data is evidence that ministries and departments are devoting due attention to the improvement of the style and methods of management in industries. It has been acknowledged to be expedient to implement measures to reduce statistical returns, impose in them strict state order and raise the role of the USSR CSA in conducting this work.

It was stressed that the gathering of returns in nonapproved forms replaces a vital organizational matter with paper-chasing, bureaucratic methods of management, it hinders the development of independence of enterprises and of their labor collectives. All state organs, party and public organizations, are categorically forbidden to draw up any reports or accounts that are not provided for by state accounting procedures.

The party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR People's Control Committee have been instructed to systematically identify instances of the introduction of illegal accounting and to make persons answerable who introduce such accounting or who represent it. An exposition of the test of the document will be published in the press.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON UNEARNED INCOME

PM301006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers: On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Incomes"]

[Text] Having examined the question of measures to step up the struggle against unearned incomes, the USSR Council of Ministers has ordered USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local ispolkoms to step up the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking, speculation, and other crimes of profiteering resulting in unearned incomes. Constant attention must be devoted to the in-depth study and elimination of the conditions favoring the perpetration of these crimes. Effective measures must be elaborated and implemented to ensure the total safekeeping of socialist property with a view to enhancing the responsibility of the leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and kolkhozes for the strengthening of order, organization, and discipline, stepping up the struggle against waste and losses, and ensuring the most rigorous savings in the utilization of material resources and financial funds; considerably improving primary accounting and all forms for monitoring the safekeeping of socialist property and the observance of state discipline; and ensuring the prompt elaboration and introduction of technically and economically substantiated norms for material and labor expenditure and for machine and equipment utilization.

Accelerated development must be ensured for consumer goods production and the services sphere in line with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 915 dated 25 September 1985 "On the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000," and reserves and additional capacities must be sought out to increase the volume of output and the provision of services, improve their quality, and effectively eliminate any shortages that may develop in respect of individual commodities and services.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has been instructed, jointly with the AUCCTU and with the participation of ministries and departments, to examine and resolve the question of expanding the list of the categories of workers and employees with whom contracts of full financial liability can be concluded.

It is envisaged to expand the range of commodities and products whose embezzlement, deliberate waste, shortfall, or loss entail the exaction of damages equivalent to several times their retail price; to make changes to the existing regulations for writing off material assets and losses with a view to stepping up the monitoring of the justifiability of write-offs and the exaction of damages from culprits, and also to enhancing the responsibility of officials for breaches of the regulations in question.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and local ispolkoms have been instructed to take additional measures to eradicate false or exaggerated reporting. It is necessary to aim for total recovery of damages caused to the state by illegal payments of bonuses and other financial rewards or by the transfer of money to the material incentives fund or other similar funds of associations, enterprises, and organizations, regardless of the applications of any other statutory measures.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and ministries and departments to set up monitoring of the observance of state discipline in accounting and reporting, to take resolute measures to improve primary accounting at enterprises, organizations, institutes, and kolkhozes, and to complete the introduction of standard forms of primary accounting documentation that would completely and reliably account for expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel. Collaboration with law and order and monitoring organs in the work to avert, discover, and curtail violations and abuses in the sphere of accounting and reporting must be imporved. On discovering violations of the rules on the commissioning of projects once construction is completed, USSR Central Statistical Administration organs are to exclude these projects from the statistical reports.

The USSR Gosbank and the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments have been instructed to make more active use of clearing accounts as a preliminary control over the observance of socialist legality in economic relations, particularly the veracity of accounting documents in terms of the commodities concerned [tovarnost raschentnykh dokumentov]. Where economically expedient, a procedure for paying consumer goods on the basis of quality after acceptance should be introduced. It was deemed necessary to step up bank control of procurement organizations' settlements [raschety] with individual suppliers of agricultural produce and to more extensively introduce a cashless procedure for paying for supplied produce. A USSR Gosbank proposal on the cancelation of bearer checks presented by enterprises, organizations, and institutions at USSR Gosbank institutions in return for monetary funds was adopted.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and local ispolkoms were instructed to step up monitoring of the utilization of citizens' place of residence on the basis that they cannot be used for personal gain or for other selfish purposes to the detriment of society's interests. Registers must be compiled of persons subletting (letting) housing, dachas, or summer houses, and the legislation regulating questions of the subletting (letting) of housing must be strictly observed. Union republic Councils of Ministers must establish a procedure for registering such agreements and lay down the conditions and rent limits for the housing, property, and services placed at the disposal of sublessees (lessees).

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the Tsentrosoyuz were instructed to take measures to improve the work of kolkhoz markets, to expand the trade undertaken there by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and consumer cooperatives, and to step up monitoring of the observance of trading regulations. To this end more extensive use must be made of the possibilities offered by the 9 January 1986 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 40 "On Measures To Further Develop Consumer Cooperatives."

Procedures for registering persons engaged in the sale of agricultural produce at kolkhoz markets must be drawn up, and the rights and responsibilities of the market administrations in monitoring the observance of trading regulations and the prevention and curtailment of speculation and other forms of obtaining unearned income must be expanded and increased.

Union republic Councils of Ministers must develop and encourage sales by the population to state and cooperative procurement organizations of surpluses from personal subsidiary farms of meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products in areas where these products are produced; the question of the lifting of certain restrictions on the amounts and types of productive animals kept by citizens on their personal subsidiary farms must be examined; and, if necessary, maximum norms must be defined for livestock upkeep taking local conditions into account. There must be intensified monitoring of the strict observance of the statutory norms and procedures for keeping livestock on citizens' personal subsidiary farms, and the responsibility for the violation of those norms must be established in cases where it is otherwise not provided for by existing legislation.

It was laid down that settlements of deals over and above R5,000 concluded between citizens and enterprises, institutes, or organizations will take place on the basis of cashless transfers through USSR Gosbank institutions or state labor savings banks. Citizens who conclude deals over and above R10,000 or who build houses (dachas) worth more than R20,000 must present a declaration on the source of the corresponding funds to a financial organ. Citizens must also present a declaration on the source of funds to a financial organ at the request of a local ispolkom or prosecutor.

'ENCOURAGING DYNAMIC' NOTED IN OIL OUTPUT

PM221510 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 May 86 p 1

["Heavy Industry Section" report: "Oilfields in April: On the Ascendant"]

[Text] The position in the oil industry is markedly on the mend. Oil extraction in April increased by 8,234 metric tons per day, compared with the first month of spring, and by 44,000 tons compared with last December.

But overall the ministry met only 99.2 percent of the April plan and the country experienced a shortfall of around 400,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensate. The lag is, of course, very appreciable. However, it is impossible not to note an encouraging dynamic: The gap in April between the planned and actual levels of extraction was almost half that of the March figure. In other words, a considerable step was taken toward achieving the plan target.

We provide a status report on April plan performance by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's leading associations:

"Glavtyumenneftegaz"	98.1
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	100.0
"Yuganskneftegaz"	100.3
"Surgutneftegaz"	103.3
"Noyabrskneftegaz"	82.3

"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	101.2
"Varyeganneftegaz"	86.6
"Tatneft"	98.5
"Bashneft"	100.5
"Komineft"	104.9
"Mangyshlakneft"	100.7
"Kuybyshevneft"	100.4
"Tomskneft"	104.4
"Permneft"	100.5
"Udmurtneft"	100.7
"Orenburgneft"	100.4
"Grozneft"	101.3
"Turkmenneft"	103.9
"Ukrneft"	101.3

The Surgut oilfield workers lead in results for the first 4 months. They recorded the largest quantity of above-target oil -- around 200,000 metric tons. Close on their heels come the Komi Republic's oil workers. The oil extraction workers of Tyumen Oblast's Krasnoleninskiy Rayon, the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSRs, Perm Oblast, and Mangyshlak consolidated their positions. Overall the sector's leading enterprises sent to the refineries more than 1 million tons of oil in addition to the plan.

As our newspaper has already reported, the collective of the huge "Nizhnevartovsknefetgaz" Association, after long being behind, reached the planned level in April. Around 2,000 metric tons of oil in excess of the target are now being extracted there every day. Now, to make up the shortfall as quickly as possible, it is necessary to commission new capacities at Samotlor and in neighboring oilfields and ensure optimal operating procedures at every well.

Tomsk Oblast oil workers have cleared the backlog built up since the beginning of the year. They ended April with a surplus of almost 50,000 metric tons. This was the result of effective production intensification measures.

Last month reaffirmed the correctness of the well-known assertion that oil is to be found at the "drill tip." Drillers, who cut through more than 3 million meters of rock, representing 113 percent of the target, made a crucial contribution to increasing extraction rates.

Operational drilling in the sector this year has increased by one-fourth. Oil workers have received a substantial augmentation of extraction capacities: More than 4,000 new wells, including 2,500 in Tyumen Oblast, have been added to the oil-production networks. The help given to Tyumen Oblast by RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport truckers in delivering multiple drilling platforms to West Siberia proved very timely.

The sector headquarters notes with satisfaction the considerable assistance given by other subcontractors. A number of chemical and petroleum machine building enterprises met their commitments ahead of schedule. For example, the Siberians received 3,440 sets of urgently needed electrically operated loaders as opposed to a planned 2,900. However, some important targets on the supply schedule of oilfield equipment and machinery were not met. "Glavtyumenneftegaz" machine builders alone were behind with hundreds of sets of gear for gusher wells and a large quantity of pumping jacks and rods and hoists for well maintenance.

The country's main oil region has adopted a course of rapidly developing new reserves. Judging by reports, the planned program is being successfully implemented. In the last 4 months, 17 new names have already been added to the list of Siberian fields, including 4 underground deposits that were commissioned in excess of the plan. But this very important reserve is still underexploited by the region's oil extractors. The extraction targets for new platforms have not been met. Fields commissioned last year are building momentum too slowly.

Delay in building electrical power supply installations and roads usable throughout the year are one main cause of the low return. In most cases, power supply schedules operate extremely unreliably there. USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification subunits are failing to meet their targets for constructing substations and power lines, which is delaying the buildup of drilling and ancillary construction work.

May will not prove to be easy for the oil workers, particularly those in Siberia. Traffic along winter roads is coming to an end in the northern expanses of Tyumen, and bringing in men and quipment has become more difficult. In these conditions the ability to fully exploit every minute of work time and good organization and discipline come to the fore. Without this it will be impossible to resolve the paramount task -- the task of not only maintaining the growing rate of oil extraction but of increasing it so that the planned level is reached more quickly.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS DIRECT SALES DECREE

LD042204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decree on the further development of direct-sales trade within the system of industrial ministries. The USSR Government has entrusted them, as well as the country's Ministry of Trade and the councils of ministers of the union republics, with ensuring, during the 12th 5-year Plan, in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the union and autonomous republics, and kray, oblast, central large and industrial towns, the widespread development of the network of direct sales shops selling cars, televisions, household radio and electronic equipment, refrigerators, building and decorating materials, furniture, new and particularly fashionable light industry goods and other manufactured articles.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON HORTICULTURE

LD041256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures to develop collective horticulture and market gardening. It envisages securing an annual increase of 1-1.2 million garden plots on collective gardens in the period 1986-90. The Councils of Ministers of the union republics must guarantee the provisions of plots of land for collective horticulture and market gardening to enterprises, organizations, and institutions in accordance with established procedure. Measures are provided for increasing sales of the output of summer cottage gardens to the population, and securing complete satisfaction of the needs of the population for the main types of timber, construction, varnishing and painting materials, technical sanitation equipment, bricks, lime, gravel, and other local building materials as of 1987.

An outline of the decision will be published in IZVESTIYA.

NIKONOV ADDRESSES VOLGOGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD282227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A businesslike discussion on specific ways to accelerate a decisive turning point in the agrarian sector and the implementation of the Food Program took place today at a plenum of the Volgograd Obkom. The tasks of the oblast party organization in further developing the agro-industrial complex following the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were examined.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke at the plenum.

CSA ISSUES FODDER PROCUREMENT REPORT

LD042206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today issued a summary of fodder procurement progress on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All union republics have begun haymaking. Its borders have moved into the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan, the south of Siberia, and the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR. Grasses have been mowed in the country on a total of 18,000 more hectares than a year ago. Almost 500,000 metric tons more hay and 250,000 metric tons more haylage have been procured.

The quality of fodders is also up. The USSR Central Statistical Administration figures show that this important work has begun in a more organized fashion than in previous years. Mechanizers are striving to cut the grasses in the best biological periods for plant development, when they contain the greatest amount of nutritional substances.

Perennial legumes such as lucerne, clover, sweetclover and sainfoin are being gathered prior to flowering at the budding stage, while gramineous crops are harvested at the start of ear formation. The rapid carrying out of the first cut enables more fodder to be stored up and good conditions to be created for subsequent cutting. Front-ranking farms in central areas manage three cuts during the summer, while in the south the number is five or six.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES ECOLOGY OF NUCLEAR POWER

PM050852 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 June carries in its Morning Edition on page 3 under the headline "Where Is Robinson Crusoe To Settle?" an 1,800-word interview with Academician V.L. Sokolov conducted by Kim Smirnov on the basis of readers' letters. The article begins as follows:

"To the editorial office. World Environmental Protection Day is approaching. I would like it to take place this year in the spirit of responsibility and professionalism which the 27th party congress urged on us all. I would like to see not only environmental protection successes reviewed but leading ecologists given the opportunity to talk about the most important things in their science. And talk honestly avoiding Chernobyl, Baykal, or the ecological ignorance prevalent in our cities.

"L. Sidorovskiy, Engineer. Moscow.

"From the editorial office: Esteemed Comrade Sidorovskiy: Accepting your proposal, we met with Academician Vladimir Yevganyevich Sokolov, on the eve of World Environmental Protection Day." Sokolov first concerns himself with defining what the term ecology means in our age, explaining how we are all part of a worldwide ecosystem. Pursuing this theme, he says:

"Man today has concentrated in his hands unprecedented control over nature and is capable of awakening and restraining awesome natural forces. But this also unprecedentedly increases his responsibility for using these forces either to benefit or harm himself and nature.

"[Smirnov] A question arises in this connection: What ecological lessons are dictated to us by the accidents at the Chernobyl AES and other atomic power stations in Europe and America?

"[Sokolov] Atomic power generation is to date the most progressive method of producing energy for peaceful purposes. And mankind and various countries are developing and will continue to develop it. It is moreover the cleanest method from an ecological standpoint. However, awesome forces, which are dangerous to man and the environment, begin to operate in accidents.

"I was not myself in the accident zone but I can tell that all necessary measures are being taken at the Chernobyl AES. I understand how hard this is to do for the Soviet people who shouldered the responsibility and burden and the difficult questions -- questions demanding immediate answers -- with which life is facing them.

"As for the lessons, including the ecological lessons, they will be grave ones. That is clear to everyone who heard Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's television address on 14 May 1986. Although the reliability of our AES' is very high, it must be raised to a level that completely excludes even an extremely improbably accident occurring during their operation. We should not be complacent about the fact that the probability of a situation occurring is, say, once every 10,000 years. Where is the guarantee that it will not occur this very year? It is necessary to improve the appraisal of plans for new AES' from the standpoint of exceptional situations. Ecological appraisal has a paramount role to play here. Since it is people's health and lives that are at stake.

"Yes, lessons will be drawn, although at present, until all the circumstances and aftereffects are fully studied, it is still too early to talk of absolutely specific conclusions. But one main conclusion can be drawn right now. It concerns the nuclear arms race and the U.S. Administration's desire to transfer it to outer space."

"When atomic power was being used for peaceful purposes it proved possible to quite quickly neutralize and control the accident and help the victims. But what would happen in the event of a nuclear war?"

Sokolov then talks very briefly about bourgeois press "exaggeration" of the "real danger" of the Chernobyl accident before leaving that subject entirely and turning to discussion of specific Soviet environmental issues and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere program.

COMPUTER NETWORK FACILITATES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

LD301628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- The "Asinint-2," an automated scientific and technical information system created by Soviet specialists, enables information to be obtained about the latest inventions from theses coming from 10,000 scientific centers in the USSR without the need to refer to the postal services. Its creators claim that by using this system, subscribers to newspapers and magazines in the USSR in the next few years will be able to receive them on the screens of their own home computer or television set.

Three powerful fourth generation computers have been installed in the vast machine room of the All-Union Scientific-Technical Information Center of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Over a million reports of scientific research and technical developments are stored in their memory; 100,000 new reports are added to them every year.

Once the display code is entered, the test of an abstract of a doctor's thesis that was defended 5 days ago in Novosibirsk -- several thousand kilometers from Moscow -- appears on the screen.

The information service network now embraces over 60 departments throughout the country, from the Baltic to the Far East, explained Aleksandr Butrimenko, the center's deputy director. By opening an average of 20 new departments a year, we plan to include all the country's major towns in the information network by the end of the century.

Our immediate objective is to reduce the cycle from the development of scientific-technical innovations to their introduction into practice. Reference to our information banks is a most important reserve in saving labor and material resources. Once we have introduced fiberoptic light conduits instead of the traditional cables and meet the demand for personal computers in the country, the scientist said, we will begin work on creating principally new means of mass information.

BRIEFS

SOLAR POWER STATION OPENS -- Experimental operation of the country's first solar electric power station built in the Crimea began today. So far, only the first complex, which includes several hundred heliostats, is on-line. Each one of these reflectors, assembled with dozens of mirrors, is equipped with optical sensors linked up to a computer. With the aid of these computers, the sun's rays are accurately directed at any time of day at the polyhedron of the steam-generator, which has been raised to a height of almost 90 meters. The rated capacity of the station is 5,000 kilowatts. It is planned to reach capacity this year. It will not only generate electricity, the station will also be a test site for new solar power-generation equipment trials. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 May 86 LD]